

The American Perfumer

and Essential Oil Review

The Independent International Journal devoted to perfumery, soaps, flavoring extracts, etc. No producer, dealer or manufacturer has any financial interest in it, or any voice in its control or policy.

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THANKSGIVING!

We trust that all of our readers will enjoy Thanksgiving Day, November 27, especially in view of the settlement of the Tariff question and the fact that currency reform is in sight.

Let us all be thankful on general principles!

UNITED STATES PHARMACOPOEIA STANDARDS MUST BE ACCURATE.

In our September issue we expressed an editorial opinion regarding essential oil prosecutions under the Food and Drugs Act, as follows:

"We have always held that where it can be shown that the U. S. P. standard is faulty the government will either drop any charge based on such a standard, or if the case is brought to trial it is our opinion that no jury will convict."

Being desirous of testing the value of this opinion, we wrote to the Attorney General of the United States at Washington, D. C., asking the following question:

"With special reference to our opinion . . . will you kindly state your policy in cases of this kind?"

The Attorney General referred this matter to the Department of Agriculture, and on November 11 B. T. Galloway, Acting Secretary, made the following statement in their letter to us:

"It is not the practice of the Board to recommend prosecution because of failure to comply with a standard which is found to be faulty."

We have considered this matter further by asking the department to advise us "which of the volatile oil standards are so regarded by the department?"

We do not know whether any definite reply will be forthcoming to this question; but we feel that the advice which we have given to our readers is sound, and if followed by them will have the result of insuring absolute justice to them.

We have advised that whenever any shipper of essential oils is charged with having shipped adulterated or misbranded goods, he should, if he knows himself to be innocent of any intent to mislead or defraud, consult a competent chemist to secure an opinion as to the correctness

of the U. S. P. standard of the oil, or any other product in question.

It is desirable that some control be exercised over the interstate shipment of essential oils, but we know no reason why that result should be effected through the United States Pharmacopoeial standards, except with reference to oils that are used as drugs.

TOILET TRADE ELIGIBLE TO PERFUMERS' ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP.

Many manufacturers of toilet preparations apparently have overlooked the fact that they are eligible to active membership in the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association and their attention is called to the importance of taking advantage of the opportunity to have a voice in the affairs of a national trade organization which is co-related to their own industry.

Until the April annual meeting of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association toilet preparation manufacturers were not eligible for active membership unless they also manufactured and sold perfumery, but the constitution was changed by substituting the word "or" for "and," thereby giving the toilet men entry into the active class. The constitution as it now stands reads as follows:

CONSTITUTION—ARTICLE III.

Active—Any individual, firm or corporation, engaged in the manufacture and sale of perfumery, toilet waters or toilet preparations, may be elected to active membership, provided their products are made in the United States, and bear labels so stating; except that American manufacturers who represent foreign manufacturers of perfumes or toilet preparations, shall not be eligible to membership.

Associate—Any individual, firm or corporation manufacturing or dealing in perfumers' materials or supplies may be elected to associate membership.

Too much can not be said in relation to the advantages of membership in the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association which are thus thrown wide open to the individuals, firms and corporations engaged in the manufacture and sale of toilet preparations. Every one of them should take prompt action toward putting in applications for membership.

SOAP INDUSTRY'S GROWTH.

Interesting statistics regarding the soap industry, gathered in the United States census of 1909, soon to be published by the Government, are made available for our readers in advance by the courtesy of the compilers at Washington, as noted upon page 240 of this issue. The information given in this digest of the great mass of statistics furnishes a comprehensive view of the progress made in this important trade throughout the United States.

The total annual products of the 420 establishments reported show the enormous value of \$111,357,777, while the

expenses amounted to \$98,226,337. A noteworthy feature is the fact that since the previous census New York State passed Illinois and became the leading state in rank in soap-making, although Illinois reported a gain in value of products of 42.6 per cent.

PUBLISHING NOTICES OF JUDGMENT.

In our last issue we requested our readers to comment upon our proposed and tentative policy of withholding the names of manufacturers in publishing the Notices of Judgment under Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. We have received a number of replies and our subscribers fully endorse the idea.

From an esteemed reader in this city we have received a letter from which the following extracts are made:

In your recent issue opinions were requested as to the advisability of resuming your former practice of publishing Notices of Judgment.

This publicity has but one effect and that is discredit to the manufacturer exposed.

To those who are fully conversant with the technicalities that may involve reputable firms, these notices convey nothing that would prejudice them and it is unfair to cater to any of the other class.

Those who advocate the continuance of this publicity, do so only for two possible motives, both of which are sufficient reasons for a trade paper not to do so.

The first is that these notices serve as a purchasing guide for them and they religiously avoid doing business with firms so discredited, irrespective of the real facts of the case.

The second class who seek these exposures are the firms whose volume of business is so small that it would be almost impossible for government inspectors to detect violations, and this very class resort to the infamous practice of exhibiting these notices to intimidate purchasers.

From another subscriber, who is prominent in the extract manufacturers' trade, we get this expression of sentiment. Here are some parts of his letter:

I am very much pleased to note that you have decided to discontinue the publication of Notices of Judgment in food and drug matters. In my opinion you are absolutely right about this, and I believe your spirit of fairness will be commended by the trade.

If the Department's Notices of Judgment were really on a fair basis, that is, giving a full statement of the facts plainly and properly presented, so as not to give a false impression it would not be so bad, but, unfortunately, they are not, notwithstanding the fact that conditions have vastly improved within the last few months. Prior to that time the object of the department seemed to be to make cases against manufacturers. It has even been stated that orders had been given to do this, and that inspectors and those connected with the department had to make a showing; that if they did not, the question was naturally raised as to how they could expect to hold their position.

It was this spirit of destruction rather than construction that seemed to permeate the enforcement of the National Food and Drug Law that blasted the great work which the department really should have done.

The Agricultural Department should be the great instructive bureau of this country to which all

classes of citizens could look for information along practical lines.

If the farmer's methods are not right, the Agricultural Department carefully points out to him how they may be improved, but, until recently, all information as to the correctness of labeling, manufacturing, etc., was withheld from manufacturers. If the department would take the attitude of uplifting and upbuilding manufacturers, it does not take a man of much vision to realize that the whole line of food and drug products would be vastly improved.

I have heard criticism of the use which individuals connected with the department have made of the information which they have secured in their official positions. It does not require much imagination to perceive that a man who has gotten the information that has been obtained by some of these gentlemen can go on the market and get salaries almost unheard of before.

What the manufacturer wants is a square deal for all concerned—himself and the consumer—and that he shall not be persecuted if he makes an honest error, but shall be put on the right track.

We again call the attention of our readers to our request to pass judgment upon our decision in respect to printing these Notices of Judgment and we propose to be governed by their wishes in the matter. Our idea is to serve our readers to the best advantage and that indeed is the only policy which can make a trade journal useful and successful.

HEARING ON VOLATILE OILS REVISION OF UNITED STATES PHARMACOPOEIA.

Professor Joseph P. Remington, chairman of the executive committee of revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia, has sent a request to the manufacturers and dealers in volatile oils to attend a hearing to be held by the sub-committee on volatile oils of the Ninth Revision of the U. S. P. The hearing is set to be held at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, 145 North Tenth street, Philadelphia, at eleven o'clock in the morning of Friday, November 21. A copy of the proposed text has been prepared and an abstract of suggested changes, with new standards and descriptions, contains the following items of interest to our readers:

Adeps.—Melting point: changed from "38 degs. to 40 degs. C." to "from 36 degs. to 42 degs. C." Halphen's test for cotton seed oil omitted. Added tests: Saponification value: not less than 195 nor more than 203; iodine value: not less than 46 nor more than 70.

Adeps Lanae.—Melting point: changed from "about 40 degs. C." to "from 38 degs. to 42 degs. C." Water limit fixed at 0.5 per cent. and method of estimation added. Ash: changed from "0.3 per cent." to "0.1 per cent." Acidity reduced about one-half. Modified tests: On melting about 10 Gm. of Wool-Fat with 50 Cc. of distilled water on a water bath with constant stirring, the fat should separate completely on cooling, leaving the aqueous layer nearly clear and neutral to litmus; separate portions of 10 Cc. each of the filtered aqueous layer should leave no sweet residue upon evaporation (glycerin), nor emit ammonia vapors when boiled with 1 Cc. of potassium hydroxide V. S. nor completely decolorize 0.05 Cc. of tenth-normal potassium permanganate V. S. within 10 minutes (soluble oxidizable impurities). Added tests: About 0.5 Gm. should be completely soluble in 40 Cc. of boiling absolute alcohol (petrolatum). Iodine value: 18 to 28.

Adeps Lanae Hydrosus.—Rubric changed from "not more than 30 per cent. of water" to "purified fat of the wool of sheep mixed with from 28 to 30 per cent. of

water." Estimation of water content modified to correspond.

Alcohol.—Residue on evaporation changed from non-weighable to "not exceeding 0.005 per cent." Modified test: Dilute 1 Cc. of Alcohol (or an equivalent quantity of weaker Alcohol) to 10 Cc. with distilled water in a test-tube of about 40 Cc. capacity. Add 0.5 Cc. of sulphuric acid, cool the mixture and then add 5 Cc. of a cold aqueous solution of potassium permanganate (1 in 15). Allow the mixture to stand during two minutes, then dissolve the precipitate which has formed, by the addition of just enough sulphurous acid, and boil the liquid until the odor of acetaldehyde is no longer noticeable. Cool the liquid, add 1 drop of an aqueous solution of resorcinol (1 in 200) and pour 5 Cc. of this liquid upon 5 Cc. of sulphuric acid, contained in another test-tube, in such manner that the two liquids do not mix. Not more than a faint pink color and no rose-red colored zone nor whitish flakes should be produced near the point of contact after standing three minutes (methyl alcohol). Added test: A mixture of 5 Cc. of Alcohol, 2 Cc. of sodium hydroxide T. S., and 5 drops of freshly prepared aqueous solution of sodium nitroprusside (1 in 50) rendered slightly acid with acetic acid, should not show a violet tint within one minute (acetone).

Alcohol Absolutum.—Added test: On shaking 10 Cc. of Absolute Alcohol in a stoppered tube with about 0.5 Gm. of powdered anhydrous copper sulphate, the latter should not become blue (water). Note: Official Absolute Alcohol, containing not more than 1 per cent. of water, should not be confused with the term "Absolute Alcohol" used in the tables in the Appendix or in definitions stating alcohol percentage when 100 per cent. strength is indicated.

Alcohol Dilutum.—Rubric changed from "about 41.5 per cent. by weight, or about 48.9 per cent. by volume" to "from 41 to 42 per cent. by weight or from 48.5 to 49.5 per cent. by volume."

Balsamum Tolutanum.—Acid value: not less than 112 nor more than 168. Saponification value: not less than 154 nor more than 191.

Benzaldehydum.—Boiling point changed from "179 to 180 degs. C." to "from 178 to 182 degs. C." Added test: Dissolve 1 Cc. of Benzaldehyde in 20 Cc. of alcohol, add distilled water until a slight turbidity is produced, and maintain a brisk evolution of hydrogen for one hour by the addition of zinc and diluted sulphuric acid. Filter and evaporate the liquid to about 20 Cc. On boiling 10 Cc. of the liquid with 1 drop of potassium dichromate T. S., no violet color should be produced (nitrobenzole). Tests with silver nitrate omitted. Assay omitted.

Betanaphthol.—Melting point changed from "122 degs. C." to "from 120 to 122 degs. C." Ash statement changed from "no residue on ignition" to "not exceeding 0.05 per cent." Test with chlorinated lime omitted.

Cera Alba.—Melting point changed from "64 to 65 degs. C." to "from 62 to 65 degs. C." Added test: Acid value: not less than 18 nor more than 25. Ester value: not less than 72 nor more than 79. The ratio of acid value to ester value as 1:3.6 to 3.8.

Guaiacol.—Specific gravity changed from "1.110 to 1.114" to "from 1.120 to 1.140." Melting point changed from "28.5 degs. C." to "about 28 degs. C." Boiling point changed from "205 degs. C." to "from 200 to 205 degs. C." Added test: Residue when volatilized not more than 0.1 per cent. Benzin mixture should separate into two clear layers.

Menthol.—Melting point changed from "43 degs. C." to "from 42 to 44 degs. C." Boiling point omitted. Residue: when volatilized, changed from "no residue" to "not exceeding 0.05 per cent."

Oleum Amygdalae Expressum.—Iodine value; changed from "95 to 100" to "from 93 to 100."

Oleum Gossypii Seminis.—Nitric acid and Becchi's silver nitrate tests omitted. Saponification value changed from "191 to 196" to "from 190 to 198." Iodine value changed from "102 to 108" to "from 104 to 111."

Oleum Lini.—Test for mineral and rosin oils by saponification and solution of the soap omitted.

Oleum Morrhuæ.—Test with a glass rod moistened with sulphuric acid omitted. Saponification value changed from "175 to 185" to "from 180 to 190." Iodine value changed from "140 to 150" to "from 140 to 180."

Oleum Olivæ.—Omit from cotton seed oil test "after standing for 6 hours should change into yellowish solid mass and an almost colorless liquid." Becchi's silver nitrate test for cotton seed oil omitted. Saponification value changed from "191 to 195" to "from 190 to 195." Iodine value changed from "80 to 88" to "from 79 to 90."

Oleum Ricini.—Iodine value changed from "84 to 88" to "from 83 to 88."

Oleum Theobromatis.—No change.

Oleum Tigllii.—Saponification value changed from "203 to 215" to "from 206 to 215." Iodine value changed from "103 to 109" to "from 104 to 110."

Oxygenium Compressum.—Rubric requires 95 per cent. by volume of O. Passing 200 Cc. of the gas through 100 Cc. of Ba(OH)₂ T. S. at a given rate and under normal atmospheric pressure should produce not more than an opalescent turbidity (carbon dioxide). No opalescence should be produced by 1 Cc. of AgNO₃ T. S. in 100 Cc. of distilled water through which 2,000 Cc. of the gas has been passed (halogens). On coloring 100 Cc. of distilled water with litmus the color should not be changed by passing through it 2,000 Cc. of the gas (acids or bases). Assay: by absorption in alkaline pyrogallate T. S.

Petrolatum.—Specific gravity: changed from "0.820 to 0.850" to "about 0.820 to 0.865 at 60 degs. C." Melting point changed from "45 degs. C." to "from 38 to 54 degs. C." Ash not exceeding 0.05 per cent.

Petrolatum Album.—Petrolatum decolorized or nearly so by filtration through bone-black. White or faintly yellowish colored.

Petrolatum Liquidum.—A transparent liquid, free from fluorescence, without odor or taste, and giving off when heated not more than a faint odor of petroleum. Specific gravity changed from "0.870 to 0.940" to "from 0.845 to 0.940."

Sodii Perboras.—Rubric given requiring "not less than 9 per cent. by weight of available oxygen." An aqueous solution of the salt shows an alkaline reaction with litmus and phenolphthalein T. S. In aqueous solution the salt is decomposed into metaborate and hydrogen peroxide; the solution gradually evolves oxygen, more rapidly on warming. The salt imparts an intensely yellow color to a non-luminous flame. Turmeric paper if moistened with an aqueous solution of the salt which has been acidulated with hydrochloric acid becomes brown in color, particularly on drying; on moistening the dried test paper with ammonia water, the color is changed to greenish-black. Upon agitating a mixture of 1 Cc. of an aqueous solution of the salt (1 in 50), 1 Cc. of diluted sulphuric acid, a few drops of potassium dichromate T. S., and 2 Cc. of ether, the ether will become of a blue color. On strongly heating about 0.5 Gm. of the salt in a platinum crucible, it leaves about 44 per cent. of residue. This residue, dissolved in 10 Cc. of distilled water and acidulated with hydrochloric acid, should not respond to the Time-Limit Test for heavy metals. A solution of 1 Gm. of the salt in 100 Cc. of distilled water should require from 6.4 to 6.5 Cc. of normal hydrochloric acid V. S. for neutralization, methyl-orange T. S. being used as indicator. Assay: Weigh accurately about 0.25 Gm. of the salt, dissolve it in a mixture of 50 Cc. of distilled water and 10 Cc. of diluted sulphuric acid and titrate the solution with tenth-normal potassium permanganate V. S. It should show not less than 9 per cent. of available oxygen.

Styrax.—Added tests: A saturated alcoholic solution becomes turbid when diluted with alcohol. Almost completely soluble in ether, acetone, benzole, or carbon disulphide. When heated on a water bath, Storax becomes more fluid, and if it be then agitated with warm petroleum benzin, the supernatant liquid, on being decanted and allowed to cool, should not be darker than pale yellow and should deposit white crystals of cinnamic acid and cinnamic esters. The separated crystals evolve the odor of benzaldehyde when heated with diluted sulphuric acid and

potassium permanganate. Ash not exceeding 1 per cent. On dissolving about 10 Gm. of Storax, accurately weighed, in 20 Cc. of hot alcohol, the undissolved residue, after washing it on a filter with hot alcohol, and drying the residue at 100 degs. C., should not exceed 2.5 per cent. The combined filtrate and washings should, after the evaporation of the alcohol at a temperature not exceeding 60 degs. C., and drying the residue for 1 hour at 100 degs. C., leave a brown, transparent, semi-liquid product representing not less than 60 per cent. of the weight of Storax taken; this product should be soluble in ether, with the exception of a few flakes, but should be only partially soluble in petroleum benzin. Weigh accurately about 1 Gm. of Storax, purified as described in the preceding test, dissolve it in 50 Cc. of alcohol, add 0.5 Cc. of phenolphthalein T. S., and titrate with half-normal alcoholic potassium hydroxide V. S. The acid value so obtained should not be less than 56 nor more than 85. Weigh accurately about 1 Gm. of Storax, purified as described above, mix it in a 250 Cc. flask with 50 Cc. of purified petroleum benzin, add 25 Cc. of half-normal alcoholic potassium hydroxide V. S., and allow the mixture to stand 24 hours, with frequent shaking. Then add 0.5 Cc. of phenolphthalein T. S. and titrate with half-normal hydrochloric acid V. S. It should show a saponification value of not less than 170 nor more than 230.

Talcum Purificatum.—No change.

Thymol.—Added test: Reaction of alcoholic solution: neutral to litmus. Specific gravity of solid omitted. Melting point changed "from 50 to 51 degs. C." to "from 48 to 51 degs. C., remaining liquid at a considerably lower temperature." Residue on volatilizing changed from "no residue" to "not exceeding 0.05 per cent."

Vanillinum.—Added test: Its aqueous solution shows an acid reaction with litmus and is optically inactive. Melting point: changed from "80 to 81 degs. C." to "from 80 to 82 degs. C." "Crystallizing, on cooling, in scales" omitted from test with lead acetate. Ash not exceeding 0.05 per cent.

Zinci Stearas.—Rubric given requiring not less than 13 per cent. nor more than 15.5 per cent. by weight of ZnO. Assay: Weigh accurately about 1 Gm. of Zinc stearate, transfer it to a flask, boil it with 50 Cc. of tenth-normal sulphuric acid V. S. for 10 minutes and cool. The residual titration with tenth-normal potassium hydroxide V. S., using methyl-orange T. S. as indicator, should show an amount of Zinc Stearate equivalent to not less than 13.0 and not more than 15.5 per cent. of zinc oxide.

Generally speaking, the work of preparing the ninth revision of the pharmacopœia is far in advance of the preparation of the eighth revision. Out of a total of 980 articles to be included in the volume, 927 are in shape for printing. Of course, there are still some very important questions to be decided. Chairman Remington said recently:

"We are well along toward the completion of our work on the ninth revision, which will be distributed in 1914. The work of preparing the eighth revision took five years, but this time we expect to complete our work well within four years. Of course, there are still some additions and some deletions to be made, but with the exception of the actual printing the work is almost complete."

NEW NORWEGIAN PHARMACOPŒIA

(Den Norske Farmakopø 1913)

The fourth edition of the Norwegian Pharmacopœia has been issued, and beginning January 1, 1914, it will replace the work published in 1895, so that, with the exception of Portugal, Great Britain now possesses the oldest Pharmacopœia in force. The new Pharmacopœia is in Norwegian, the titles being in Latin, in such forms as:

Aqua, bicarbonas natrius, bitartas kalicus, brometum ammonicum, carbonas lithicus, chloretum cocaicum, chloretum morphecum, hydras chloralicus, jodetum kalicum, nitras argenticus, oxydum hydrargyricum, sulfas ferrosus, and tartras stibico-kalicus.

In many respects the new edition resembles the German Pharmacopoeia, and it has been brought thoroughly up to date by the inclusion of definite standards of purity, or of content of active principles, and of the optical rotation in the case of essential oils; while formulas and molecular weights for chemicals are given. In all, forty-one preparations have been deleted, and eighty-five new products officialized. Among the former figure cajuput oil, reduced iron, musk, squill oxymel, bitter almonds, morphine sulphate, tincture of lobelia, and ipecacuanha wine. The newer remedies include acetyl-salicylic acid, diethylbarbituric acid, suprarenin bitartrate, creosote carbonate, hexamethylenetetramine, novocaine, silver proteinate, and antipyrine salicylate.

The essential oils are designated as "Ætheroleum," and the following physical standards are established:

Oil of Bitter Almond: Sp. gr. 1.05.

Oil of Anise: Sp. gr. at 25 deg. C. 0.980 to 0.990; optical rotation at 25 deg. C.—29 deg. [Doubtless a printer's error for 2 deg.]

Oil of Caraway: Sp. gr. 0.907 to 0.915; optical rotation + 70 deg. to 80 deg.

Oil of Lemon: Sp. gr. 0.857 to 0.861; optical rotation + 58 deg. to 65 deg.

Oil of Coriander: Sp. gr. 0.870 to 0.885; optical rotation + 8 deg. to 13 deg.

Oil of Fennel: Sp. gr. 0.965 to 0.975; optical rotation + 12 deg. to 24 deg.

Oil of Juniper: Sp. gr. 0.860 to 0.885.

Oil of Lavender: Sp. gr. 0.882 to 0.895; optical rotation + 3 deg. to 9 deg. Required to contain at least 30.4 p. c. of ester, calculated as linalyl acetate; 1 c.c. of $\frac{1}{2}$ normal volumetric alcoholic solution of potassium hydroxide = 0.09808 gram of linalyl acetate.

Oil of Peppermint: Sp. gr. 0.900 to 0.920; optical rotation — 25 deg. to 30 deg. No violent reaction should occur on adding a few drops of oil of peppermint to 0.2 gram of powdered iodine on a watch glass (absence of oil of turpentine).

Oil of Parsley: Sp. gr. 1.050 to 1.100. Is lævogyrate.

Oil of Rose: Sp. gr. at 25 deg. C. 0.855 to 0.865.

Oil of Rosemary: Sp. gr. 0.900 to 0.920; optical rotation + 15 deg.

Oil of Sandal Wood: Sp. gr. 0.975 to 0.985; optical rotation — 16 deg. to 20 deg. Required to contain at least 90 p. c. of santalol.

Oil of turpentine (rectified): Sp. gr. 0.860 to 0.870. Boiling point 155 deg. to 162 deg. C.

Oil of Thyme: Sp. gr. 0.900 to 0.935. Is slightly lævogyrate, rarely dextrogyrate. Contains at least 20 p. c. phenol.

The formula for Bitter-almond Water is a departure from the usual method, being a mixture of:

Oil of bitter almond.....	4
Hydrocyanic acid (2 per cent.).....	50
Alcohol (90 per cent.).....	146
Distilled water	800

For the extempore preparation of aromatic waters, it is directed that 1 part of essential oil be mixed with 10 parts of talc, adding 1,000 parts of distilled water and filtering.

FOREIGN TRADE IN EDIBLE OILS.

The novel plan of increasing imports of American cotton-seed oil into northern Africa by introducing modern oil-pressing machinery and encouraging the natives to produce better grades of olive is proposed by Commercial Agent Erwin W. Thompson in a monograph entitled "Edible Oils in the Mediterranean District," just issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The natives will sell the high grade olive abroad at excellent prices and then import cheaper oils for their own use.

The present crisis in the vegetable oil industry in Marseilles is treated at some length in the monograph. For years the undisputed center of the seed oil trade, Marseilles has recently felt the competition of the newer centers where modern machinery and methods are in use. Attention is also given to the oil trade conditions in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunis. Copies of the monograph can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at a cost of five cents.

CHENOPODIUM OIL.

Mr. E. K. Nelson, Chief of Essential Oils Laboratory, Division of Drugs, United States Department of Agriculture, is the author of Circular No. 109, of the Bureau of Chemistry, being a continuation of the work described in Bureau of Chemistry Circular No. 73.

This latest circular deals with a chemical investigation of the composition of the oil of Chenopodium. A table is given showing the changes after one year in four samples of oil when kept at room temperature, and when kept in an ice chest. When kept at ordinary temperature the specific gravity increases and the optical rotation decreases, but these changes are not so marked when the oil is kept at a low temperature. All the samples were excluded from light and filtered, but not otherwise dried.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., of THE AMERICAN PERFUMER & ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW, published monthly at New York, N. Y., required by the Act of August 24, 1912:

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PERFUMER PUB. CO.,

(Signed) L. S. LEVY, Pres.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of September, 1913.

HILDA FEINER, Com. of Deeds 76.

[Seal.]

My Commission expires April 15, 1915.

QUEEN OF THE NIGHT

By H. MANN

Who is not rejoiced if the opportunity is afforded, to view a rare and a beautiful display of flowers! But not only the aspect of the flower rejoices us in a high degree, but we are charmed as well by its sweet fragrance.

"Queen of the Night" displays the beauty of the blossoms of *Cactus grandiflorus* whose habitat is along the Caribbean and Antilles. Its thick stems are provided with thorns and are of a dull green hue from which the globular cactus protrudes and on the ends of these the blossoms appear. They are from about 3 in. to 8 in. in diameter, according to the locality, climate and altitude and they display lancet-shaped leaves arranged as a crown of a snow white color and are especially remarkable because of the peculiar arrangement of the stamens, which is a unique characteristic of the blossom. The flowers open only at night and last until morning. Many bloom only a single night, although it has been observed that specially sturdy specimens bloom for two or three nights, but on their last night they lose their beautiful odor. Really the form of the plant is peculiarly handsome, so much so that it is well adapted for floral design and ornamentation, and at times is seen upon the labels and packages used for fine perfumery.

The imitation of the beautiful odor of "Queen of the Night" was already under way at the commencement of the last century, but at that time perfumers were not in such a good position to correctly render this odor as they now are with the help of the large number of natural and artificial materials that are available. On smelling the flower an odor distinctly recalling that of vanilla is recognized, but a strong suggestion of jasmine is also perceived. Upon this basis the perfumer proceeds in his imitation of the odor. About equal portions of jasmine and of jonquil infusion are mixed with some infusion of orange, and with this as a basis odor a small quantity of infusion of capucine is added. At this point the mixture gives an extremely finely blended odor and to this should be added an infusion of orris in not too small a quantity and should be quite fresh. Vanillin and cumarin are then added, the latter in about one-fourth the amount of vanillin. To this is then added a trace of indol, that strongly odoriferous body of oil of jasmine which by itself smells unusually bad, but has been found advantageous as a constituent of oil of jasmine by the most prominent perfumers. Fine oil of jasmine, which now can be had on the market of a permanently white color, is added. It may be here remarked that many chemists assert the indol content of the oil of jasmine is the cause of its darkening. This darkening of numerous oils goes even so far as a very dark red, although this effect may be due to other causes. This matter is still an open question and is all the more difficult of solution since jasmine infusions made from jasmine pomades do not darken on standing and suffer no change even in the sunlight as do the other above mentioned infusions of similar proportions.

After this short digression, let us again consider the perfume, "Queen of the Night." After the addition of

oil of jasmine, cinnamic alcohol is employed, and small amounts of the finest oil of ylang-ylang, oil of bergamot and neroli, as well as artificial oil of rose. We then add a trace of heptyl aldehyde on the addition of which a fine blend is attained. Generally with these higher aldehydes when employed in perfumery, a very desirable class of perfumes is made available, but the perfumer must be specially careful not to use too much of these. It is on account of this to be recommended that these aldehydes be employed only in 10 per cent. solutions, thus avoiding the accidental addition of excess. The mixture is then completed with a musk infusion, a small quantity of infusion of civet, and an infusion of the finest Siam benzoin which can be used rather strong. In many perfumes of this class small additions of fine Bourbon oil of clove are found, which, on account of the somewhat peculiar odor is rather popular. The use of benzylacetate is not to be recommended, since it imparts a rather sour body to the mixture which is not at all desirable.

"Queen of the Night" prepared as above described will be certain to meet with the approval of a select class of people.

We may here speak of other flowers of the cactus family which give a very fine odor but are not so well known as this special perfume we are now discussing.

We now find cacti, whose especially beautiful flowers and wondrous forms have attracted the attention of perfumers and have led them to seek for still newer variations of this class. As a matter of fact the beautiful form crown of blossoms with their rich tints which vary from a full carmine to a full rose red, are for the most part without odor. Still, like many other beautiful flowers of nature remarkable for their attractive form and design, popular imagination attributes to them a fine odor. We need but recall the chrysanthemum in this connection for which many fine perfumes are introduced, and while the flower itself has an extremely pretty form, it does not possess an odor of such strength or beauty as the taste and fancy of the perfumers would seem to give it—a similar condition prevalent with the beautiful cactus flower. Here, the taste and fancy of the enterprising perfumer can have equal play with both the label and the perfume. A few, of course, of the cacti have very fine odors which one may class with the odors of orchid flowers which always seem to have a body recalling that of the jasmine, upon which the whole perfume is based.

Here the oils of the various flowers give us a liberal help and put us in a position to compose many fine blends imitating the odor of the plant which the raw products of the plant itself would not render possible. This combination of many oils is essential in imitating the more difficult odors, although our knowledge of the composition of the more rare scents is becoming gradually more complete. Of the natural oils which may here find employment is especially to be mentioned champacca oil and oil of ylang-ylang, both of which give good service. A little vanillin is never out of place, and also a small quantity of

(Continued on page 237.)

OIL HARDENING

By CARLETON ELLIS

*(Specially written for this journal; must not be republished without permission.)**(Continued from page 175, September, 1913.)*

Utescher (British Patent 20,061, September 3, 1912) treats oils with hydrogen in presence of a finely divided catalytic agent, and at the same time the mixture is subjected to the action of silent electric discharges. In a description of the process, it is stated that the silent discharge is prevented from coming into actual contact with the fatty substance, only the chemically active rays (e. g., from a mercury vapor lamp) being utilized. It is also stated that the process may be effected by allowing the rays of the silent discharges to impinge on the surface of the catalytic substance, which may be used in the form of plates. The joint application of a catalytic and an electric

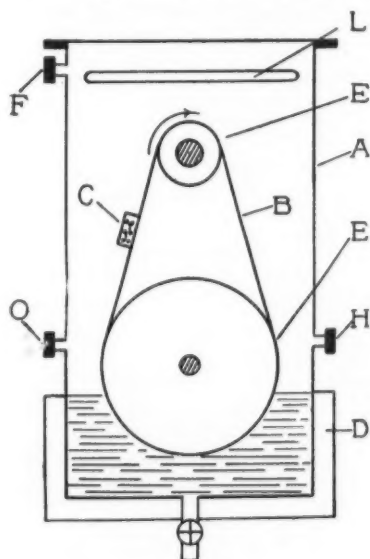


FIG. 27.

discharge is claimed to give a greater effect than either agent singly. (Seifen. Ztg. 1913, 851.)*

Bruno Waser (German Patent No. 247,454 of March 24, 1911, and Seifen. Ztg. 1912, 661) states that oleic acid or olein should be sulphonated and freed from free sulphuric acid before adding hydrogen electrically (cathodic reduction). As an example, one equivalent of oleic acid is mixed with two or three equivalents of 95 per cent. sulphuric acid, the temperature not being permitted to advance more than 5 degs. The mixture is allowed to stand 24 hours, is then washed with ice cold water and dissolved in boiling water. This solution serves as catholyte, a 30 per cent. sulphuric solution being the anode liquid. A diaphragm separates lead electrodes. The temperature is maintained at 90-100 degs. C., with a current of density of 25-100 amperes per square decimeter, giving 60-70 per cent. conversion to stearic acid.

*F. Gruner. Fr. Pat. 453,664, Jan. 27, 1913. Oils or fats are subjected to the action of a silent discharge of electric currents of very high tension and frequency.

A process of hydrogenating oils involving exposure of the oil as a thin film on a web carrying catalytic material has been proposed by Walter (Seifen. Ztg. 1913, 442). Figure 27 shows one form of apparatus described by Walter for carrying out this reaction. A is a closed vessel in which is placed a belt or web B carrying catalytic material. The belt may be made of asbestos or cotton cloth and may be impregnated with platinum, iridium, nickel or other catalytic material. The belt is carried on rollers E, one of which dips into the oil. Catalyzer also may be carried in the container C attached to the belt B. D is a steam or water bath. H is an inlet and F an outlet for hydrogen. O is an inlet for oil.

Two other types of apparatus are described: one consists of an upright stationary cylinder jacketed for about one-half the distance. The interior has a shaft with four arms upon which the catalyzer is carried and revolved through the liquid and gas. A bucket arrangement is also attached to the shaft to throw liquid upon the catalyzer. Another type consists of a jacketed horizontal cylinder with rotating shaft containing arms for carrying the catalyzer.

The operation may be carried out with the aid of chemically active light for which purpose a lamp lighting system of actinic character is shown at L positioned in the receptacle A. Walter lays great stress on the rapid absorption of hydrogen by oil or other material exposed in this manner in thin films. He states that although the film of oil on the belt covers the catalyzer and in consequence one would expect the reaction to be hindered by the sealing effect of such a film, yet the liquid and gas react very quickly with one another. The solubility of the gas in the liquid, as well as the physical properties of the latter, he states do not appear to play any essential part, for the sparingly soluble hydrogen exerts its reducing action apparently just as quickly in a thin fluid alcoholic quinine solution as it does in a viscous fish oil.

Walter recommends passing the oil through a series of receptacles containing catalyzer attached to a belt, as described, or to an agitator arm, the arrangement being such that the oil first enters the receptacle which contains the weakest or more nearly spent catalyzer, and after short treatment passes to the next container and so on until finally it reaches the last receptacle where the most active catalyzer is employed.

In connection with the above it may be stated that Walter has been granted German Patent No. 257,825 of July 27, 1911, which in brief has to do with the production of chemical reactions between liquids and gases under the influence of a contact substance or of chemically active rays. Porous or roughened bodies, which may serve as contact substances, are supported on movable carriers and are caused alternately to dip into the liquid and then rise into the gas above the liquid, so as to bring fresh quantities of the liquid continually into contact with the gas, over a large surface. Several reaction chambers are preferably used, through which the gas and liquid pass in a definite order. In some respects this resembles the process of Kayser, previously discussed.

(Continued on page 237.)

FLAVORING EXTRACT SECTION

OFFICIAL REPORT OF FLAVORING EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Samuel H. Baer, of St. Louis, acting president of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, has been busy with the affairs of the association during the month, in the absence of the president, Mr. S. J. Sherer, of Chicago, who is enjoying a vacation tour of Europe.

Dr. Baer has issued a pamphlet approved by Mr. Thomas E. Lannen, attorney for the association, on the subject of "Net Weights and Measures, or Count Labeling Requirements, Both National and State," which is being sent to the members. The following advice is urged upon the attention of the members:

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. Every statement of weight, measure or count should be printed plainly and conspicuously on the face of the principal label. It should be a correct statement. It should be printed in type not smaller than eight-point brevier caps.
2. Where the quantity in a package will vary, it is advisable to adopt a policy of statement the minimum weight or measure the package will ever contain; or else state what you are absolutely sure will be a safe average. For example: If the net weight of a package is sometimes 15¾ ozs., sometimes 16 ozs., and sometimes 16¼ ozs., you may state the minimum; such as "Net weight 15¾ ozs." or you may state the average, such as "Net weight 1 lb." (But do not use the word "minimum" or the word "average," just make a definite statement). The variation must not be below the amount stated any oftener than it is above the amount stated. If you attempt to state the average weight or measure you must be sure that this average will be the average on every case of goods you put out. It is not sufficient to have one case of goods average above the weight or measure stated. The packages in every case of goods should average correctly.
3. Where bottled goods, such as extracts, are retailed in cartons, the statement required should be on the carton as well as on the label on the bottle.
4. As a rule, liquid products should be labeled in terms of liquid measure. Dry products in terms of weight. Only those goods should be labeled in terms of count which are sold at retail to the consumer by count, such as pieces of candy that are sold at a penny a piece, or eggs sold by the dozen.
5. It is not sufficient to state weight, measure or count on the bottom of packages.
6. The terms "net weight" or "net measure" mean exclusive of all wrappers, containers, etc. They mean that the actual weight or measure of the commodity in the package must be stated.
7. It is not sufficient to use such statements as "capacity 1 gallon." A statement of the capacity of a package is not a statement of net weight or measure.
8. It is not sufficient to use such terms as "Average net weight 1 pound." The statement of net contents must be definite; you must say, for example: "Net weight 1 pound" or "Net measure 1 gallon."
9. Weights should be stated in terms of pounds, ounces and grains avoirdupois. Measure should be stated in terms of gallons, quarts and fluid ounces. It seems to us it would be safe to adopt the Florida requirements for all of the States (except for California, which requires the words "Net Contents," or "Net Weight," or "Net Measure," or "Net Count" to be on the label in addition to what Florida regulations require). Florida requirements are as follows:

"Net weight shall be stated in pounds and ounces avoirdupois, or fraction thereof.

"Net measure in standard gallons or 231 cubic

inches, fractions thereof, as fixed by Section 1241, General Statutes.

"The unit of weight should be the pound and the ounce.

"Net weight shall be stated in pounds and ounces avoirdupois. All packages containing one or more pounds shall state the net weight in pounds.

"In case of fractions less than a pound, the ounce shall be used—as '8 oz. net,' or '12 oz. net,' or '1 lb. 4 oz. net,' or '2 lbs. 6 oz. net.'

"The unit of measure shall be the United States standard gallon, quart and fluid ounce. Packages containing one or more gallons shall be labeled in gallons. Packages having less than one gallon shall be labeled in quarts—as '1 gallon net,' 5 gallons net,' '1 gallon 3 quarts net,' '3 quarts 8 fl. oz. net,' '1 quart net,' '30 fl. oz. net,' or '24 fl. oz. net,' etc."

10. Read all of this circular. Read it often.

11. See that the information contained in this circular is placed in the hands of all of your employees having anything to do with the labeling of your products.

12. The net measure stated on syrups means the net measure when cold, not when hot. Therefore you must make allowance for shrinkage in syrups and other products that are filled hot, and state only what they will measure when they cool.

13. A "package" or "container" is usually construed to mean any carton, box, barrel, bag, keg, drum, bundle, jar, jug, crock, demijohn, bottle, crate, basket, hamper, pail, can, parcel, package or paper wrapper.

14. We recommend that when small individual packages are packed in larger packages or shipping cases, the net contents be indicated on the individual packages and also on the outside of the larger packages or shipping cases. Thus, a shipping case containing one dozen cans (each can containing one pound, net, of some product) should bear a label on such shipping case reading, "Net contents 1 doz. 1-lb. cans," while each individual can in the case should be labeled "Net weight 1 lb."

15. If weight or measure is stated for any state which does not require such statement, the same should be a statement of net weight or measure.

16. The following are examples of 8-point brevier caps:

"NET WEIGHT 1 LB."

"NET MEASURE 1 GALLON."

Show this to your label printer.

SECRETARY BEGGS REPORTS PROGRESS.

Mr. Frank L. Beggs, of Newark, Ohio, secretary of the association, makes the following report:

The membership list continues to grow, and general interest is being maintained by the membership. The annual report has been distributed, as has also a complete list of the active and associate members.

"Our attorney has prepared and distributed a pamphlet showing weights and measure laws of all States, including the national law, and members have been advised as to the requirements."

FOR BONDING VANILLA BEANS.

Representative Raker, of California, has introduced a bill (H. R. 9019) providing that the stores of Tahiti vanilla importers may, upon the giving of satisfactory bonds, be designated as bonded warehouses for repacking purposes, and providing for the bonds of those using these warehouses. The bill reads in part as follows:

"That the stores of Tahiti vanilla importers engaged in the overhauling, assorting and repacking of Tahiti vanilla beans may, upon the giving of satisfactory bonds, be designated as bonded repacking Tahiti vanilla bean warehouses. Tahiti vanilla beans may be removed from the vessel or other vehicle in which imported, or from bonded warehouses, into a bonded repacking Tahiti vanilla bean warehouse without the payment of duties thereon, and there overhauled, assorted and repacked; provided, that the bonds shall be charged with the amount of duties payable upon such Tahiti vanilla beans at the time of their importation, and the several charges against such bonds may be cancelled upon exportation, under such regulation as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe in order to be so exported; and, provided, further, that the said overhauled, assorted and repacked Tahiti vanilla beans may be withdrawn for domestic consumption, or transferred to a bonded customs warehouse and withdrawn therefrom, and the several charges against the bonds cancelled upon the payment of the duties chargeable against said overhauled, assorted and repacked Tahiti vanilla beans."

The bill, which also provides that the new Tariff Act shall apply to the bonded vanilla beans, was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

PURE FOOD AND DRUG NOTES.

In this section will be found all matters of interest contained in FEDERAL AND STATE official reports, etc., relating to perfumes, flavoring extracts, soaps, etc.

FEDERAL.

Notices of Judgment Given Under Pure Food and Drug Act by the Secretary of Agriculture.

We are in receipt of Notices of Judgment from 2519 to 2549, inclusive. Of these 5 deal with essential oils; 3 with flavoring extracts; 2 with miscellaneous drug products; and 21 with miscellaneous food products.

Essential Oil Cases.

No. 2535, adulteration and misbranding of oil of lavender in that glyceryl esters were found to be present.

No. 2539, adulteration of oil of anise. This was held to be adulterated in that the congealing point was 11 degs. C. instead of 14 degs. C.

No. 2540, adulteration and misbranding of oil of cassia. This was held to be adulterated in that lead was present, and misbranded because it contained only 69.5 per cent. of cinnamic aldehyde, instead of 75-80 per cent. as claimed.

No. 2541, adulteration of oil of lavender in that glyceryl esters were found to be present.

No. 2544, adulteration of oil of cajuput. Adulteration was alleged in that it was found to contain copper.

Flavoring Extracts Cases.

No. 2527, adulteration and misbranding of lemon extract. Adulteration and misbranding alleged because, while it was claimed to be of three-fourths' standard strength, it was found to contain merely traces of lemon oil.

No. 2529, adulteration and misbranding of essence of wintergreen. Adulteration was alleged in that it contained less than 3 per cent. oil of wintergreen.

No. 2533, adulteration and misbranding of lemon extract, banana extract, strawberry extract and pineapple extract.

Adulteration and misbranding were alleged in that the extracts were either dilute or imitation.

We are in receipt also of twenty-three Notices given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act, Nos. 2550 to 2572, inclusive. Of these two deal with toilet preparations, two with flavoring extracts, two with miscellaneous drugs, and seventeen with miscellaneous foods. The only Notice of special interest is No. 2567, relating to misbranding of a hair tonic.

The product was labeled . . . containing alcohol 50 per cent. The analysis showed the alcohol content by volume to be 24.7 per cent., and misbranding was alleged for the further reason that intervening reading matter had been printed between the names of the substances contained in the article, and that type used to declare the information claimed by the Food and Drug Act was smaller than 8-point brevier capitals.

Conference on Pure Food and Drug Work.

In the hope of bringing about closer co-operation between State and Federal food and drug officials, the annual meeting of the national officials engaged in this work met in Washington November 14 upon the invitation of the Secretary of Agriculture. Dr. C. L. Alsberg, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, delivered the address of welcome.

James H. Wallace, Food Commissioner of Idaho and president of the State and National Association of Food, Dairy and Drug Officials, was appointed chairman. W. W. Randall, of Maryland, was chosen secretary of the conference. Among the speakers were: Dr. S. J. Crumrine, of Kansas; Charles Caspari, of Maryland; George S. Flanders, of New York; E. F. Ladd, of North Dakota; J. Q. Emery, of Wisconsin, and Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture.

It is hoped by Secretary Houston to devise means by which the trained specialists of the Department of Agriculture may be placed at the disposal of those States that are unable to employ such experts.

It was decided that to establish a general clearing house so that officials of the government and the various States can co-operate in enforcing the food and drug laws. Whenever a federal inspector discovers a violation of a State law he will notify the State authorities. State officials will notify the Bureau of Chemistry when they find federal laws broken.

STATE.

Connecticut.

Commissioner H. F. Potter has issued in convenient pamphlet form the following: Rules and regulations for variations in the net quantity of food products sold in package form in the State of Connecticut; rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of the Connecticut Food and Drug Law; Dairy and Pure Food Laws of Connecticut, corrected to the end of the legislative session of 1913.

Wyoming.

Maurice Groshen, commissioner, in Bulletin No. 3, reports a long list of analyses, showing a great amount of work by his department. Of five samples of olive oil examined only one met the Wyoming requirements. Of flavoring extracts twelve samples were passed, while six were rejected for being either misbranded or otherwise deficient.

Other State Reports.

We also have received reports from the commissioners in Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, New Hampshire and North Dakota since our last issue. They are devoted to matters not affecting our readers except that in North Dakota the only sample of lemon extract analyzed was passed as meeting the requirements.

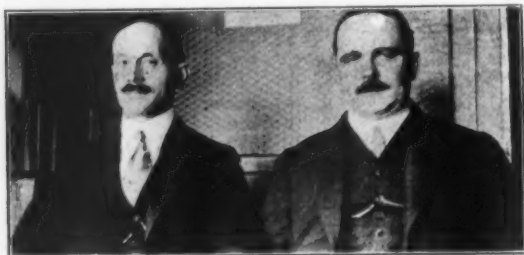
TRADE NOTES

Mr. Thomas F. Vietor, brother of Mr. Carl Vietor, of Rockhill & Vietor, New York, was married in Buffalo, N. Y., on November 12. The bride was Miss Elizabeth Allen, daughter of Mr. Oliver Allen, of that city, and the ceremony took place in Trinity Chapel. There were numerous guests from New York City and the happy couple will make their home here.

Mr. James C. White, of the Holman Soap Co., Chicago, Ill., was a recent sojourner in New York.

Mr. F. E. Watermeyer, of Fritzsche Bros., New York, attended the annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association at Jacksonville, Fla., this month.

Mr. Magnus Bergmann, of the firm of Dr. Mehrländer & Bergmann, Hamburg, Germany, sailed for home on the



MR. MAGNUS BERGMANN. MR. GOTTFRIED SCHUMACHER.

Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, November 6. During his brief stay in New York he called at this office with Mr. Gottfried Schumacher, senior member of the firm's representatives, and we were fortunate in being able to take the accompanying snapshot in our editorial offices.

A bouncing baby boy arrived on Thursday, November 13, to gladden the hearts of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Vietor. Weight, 4.1 kilos.

Mr. Williard A. Walsh, of the Compagnie Morana, with headquarters in Chicago, was a recent New York visitor. While on a recent automobile tour through Michigan, with Mrs. Walsh, our amiable friend had an experience with Michigan sand that he will not soon forget. We do not refer to the human variety, but to the natural product. The roads were so plentifully stocked that much of the surplus found its way into the inner recesses of the auto, completely discouraging the machine and its occupants. They continued their journey by rail.

Mr. A. E. Bruns, secretary and general manager of the Metal Package Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., is back at his desk after a special two weeks' trip.

Mr. F. S. Hyatt, secretary of the Brass Goods Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., was on a duck shooting expedition to Havre de Grace, Md., recently. It is reliably reported that Mr. Hyatt shot 72 ducks the first day, but he

refuses to confirm or deny the report. Your true sportsman is invariably a modest man.

Mr. Ben Elson is now on a short business trip in the Middle West, and on his return to New York will sail for Europe.

Mr. Emile Schlienger, of Bertrand Freres, Grasse, will sail on the *France* November 26. During his stay here he learned that his friend, Mr. Jacques Rouché, a partner in the Piver (Paris) perfumery firm, had been appointed director of the opera in Paris. Mr. Rouché has been proprietor of the Theatre des Arts, and editor of *La Grande Revue*.

Mr. Chas B. Dicks, vice-president of Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd., New Orleans, wholesale druggists, was recently in New York.



DR. CHARABOT'S DINNER TO UNGERER EMPLOYEES.

On October 20 a delightful dinner was given by Dr. E. Charabot, of the firm of Hugues Aine, of Grasse, France, to the employees of the New York office of Ungerer & Co. and the company's officers and salesmen at Peck's Restaurant, Fulton street, New York City. The dinner was given in anticipation of Dr. Charabot's departure for home two days later on board of the *Provence*, as reported in our last issue. In a subsequent issue will be found an interesting paper by Dr. Charabot on "Formation and Distribution of Odorous Products in Plants," which he read before the College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia, last month.

Chicago Perfumery, Soap and Extract Makers' Association had a very interesting meeting at the monthly dinner on October 22, when Mr. Emile Schlienger, of Bertrand Freres, Grasse, France, and Mr. Clayton Rockhill, of Rockhill & Vietor, the firm's American agents, addressed the members of the association. Mr. Rockhill told about a meeting he had with some of the senators at Washington in relation to the tariff.

Mr. John Blocki resigned the chairmanship of the executive board and Mr. William J. Kelley was elected to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Edgar J. Weber, the energetic secretary of the association, who recently returned from his trip to Europe, was present at the dinner.

Mr. H. S. Grauten, consulting soap maker, returned recently to this city from Boston, where he was engaged on special work for four months.

Mr. H. J. Von Dewitz, who has been connected with Ungerer & Co. for several years as bookkeeper, has been appointed general assistant to Mr. A. G. Spilker, manager of the Chicago branch office. Mr. Von Dewitz gives special attention to the city trade in Chicago.

On October 23, a serious fire occurred in the works of Schimmel & Co., Miltitz near Leipzig, Germany, completely destroying the two upper floors of the main distilling building. Valuable raw material was stored on these two floors, and the total damage done was estimated at \$250,000. This fire, however, has not caused any interruption of business.

Dr. Bernard Herstein, whose appointment to the post of assistant appraiser at the port of New York was reported in our last issue, has resigned. He sailed on November 11 on the steamship *Siberia* for Japan, from whence he will proceed to Manila. The new Governor General of the Philippines, Hon. Francis Burton Harrison, has appointed Dr. Herstein Insular Collector of the Philippine Islands.

Mr. W. A. Bush, of W. J. Bush & Co., Inc., New York, and Linden, N. J., is just back from the Pacific coast. During the latter part of October Mr. Bush spent a few days with Mr. H. P. D. Kingsbury, president of the Citrus Products Co., Redlands, Cal. Under Mr. Kingsbury's guidance Mr. Bush had an excellent opportunity to inspect the wonderful citrus belt in the San Bernardino valley by automobile and from the saddle.

Mr. C. O. Dorval, perfumer for John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, Pa., was a recent New York visitor.

Mr. C. F. Michaels, vice-president of Langley & Michaels, wholesale druggists in San Francisco, Cal., was a recent visitor to friends in the New York drug trade district. He was on his way to Florida to attend the annual convention of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association which takes place this month.

Mr. Caswell A. Mayo, Ph. G., editor of the *American Druggist*, has been elected president of the American Pharmaceutical Association on the referendum vote of the members. He will take office at the Detroit convention in 1914 and serve for 1914-1915.

Mr. Edwin H. Burr, American manager for Roure-Bertrand Fils, of Grasse, France, delivered an interesting address on "The History and Art of Perfumery" before the Edison Club at Orange, N. J., on October 22. The lecture, which was illustrated, was greatly enjoyed by the audience.

Mr. E. B. Hurlburt, chemist for the J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn., was a recent visitor to New York City.

Mr. G. H. Suddard, Mr. George E. Davis and Mr. D. A. Bennett, of M. L. Barrett & Co., Chicago, Ill., were in New York and Washington recently, their visit to the latter city having been in connection with Congressional legislation.

Mr. Russell R. Sloan, of the vanilla bean department of the Dodge & Olcott Co., this city, was a recent visitor

to Paris, France, in the interests of his house. While abroad Mr. Sloan also called upon the vanilla bean trade in Bordeaux.

Mr. H. A. Antram, formerly manager of the Randolph Box and Label Co., Chicago, Ill., but now director of sales for the F. N. Burt Co., Ltd., Buffalo, N. Y., was a recent visitor to his old friends and associates in the former city.

Lange Soap Co., of San Antonio, Tex., has filed an amendment to its charter increasing its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$175,000.

Mr. William H. Wadhams, familiarly known to a great many persons in the soap industry as Judge Wadhams,



has been receiving congratulations from his hosts of friends upon his election as Judge of the Court of General Sessions in New York City in the recent municipal campaign. Originally he was slated for Justice of the Supreme Court in the anti-Tammany Fusion committee, but generously accepted the designation for the other important post in the interest of the general Fusion cause, which swept the city. Judge Wadhams has been for years secretary of B. T. Babbitt, Inc., as well as general counsel for the corporation. He also was the attorney for the Soap Conference on Tariff, which met in Washington last spring. Long a lawyer of prominence he once before served an unexpired term as Judge of the City Court, having been appointed by Governor Hughes.

Mr. H. W. Ferguson, of Heine & Co., New York, is now on a six-weeks' business trip through the Middle West.

Mr. Henry Spiegel, of the same firm's selling staff, is on an extended trip through the South.

Mr. H. W. Brick has joined the forces of Richard Hudnut, perfumery corporation, 115 East 29th street, New York, as director of sales. Mr. Leroy Curtiss has been engaged as advertising manager.

Mr. Paul Schulze-Berge, Jr., of Heine & Co., New York, will return to New York before the end of the month, from a two-months' western trip.

Mr. F. Firmenich, of M. Naef & Co., Geneva, Switzerland, who has been on a tour of America, sailed for home on board of the steamship *Kaiserin Auguste Victoria*, of the Hamburg-American line, on November 6.

In the bankruptcy case of the Bell & Bogart Manufacturing Co., soap manufacturer, Jersey City, which we reported last month, schedules have been filed which show liabilities \$30,031 and assets \$5,859, consisting of stock, \$1,200; machinery, \$1,000; accounts, \$3,670; office fixtures, \$25, and cash, \$15.

Houston Soap Co.'s plant, Houston, Texas, was completely destroyed by fire on November 1. The loss is not stated. Mr. Henry Krischhammer was manager.

The incorporation of W. J. Bush & Co., reported in our department of "New Incorporations," means the taking out of a New York charter in place of a Delaware charter. The officers and capital remain unchanged. The company represents the English house of the same name in the essential oil trade. The W. J. Bush Citrus Products Co., also reported, is a subsidiary concern organized chiefly to engage in the manufacture of citrus products in California.

Mr. G. Stafford Allen, a director of Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., London, England, sailed for home on the *Cedric*, November 20. Mr. Allen has made a business trip to Canada and passed through New York on his way home. He is a grandson of Stafford Allen, founder of the firm, and specializes in engineering and construction. He superintends all the operations at Long Melford, where he also resides, and has recently been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Suffolk.



MR. G. STAFFORD ALLEN.

Mr. Henry von Grimmerstein, of Indianapolis, Ind., proprietor of the Vonzone Co., manufacturers of perfumes and toilet preparations, was a recent visitor to New York.

Mr. Carl Schaetzer, president of the Compagnie Morana, New York, sailed for France on the *Kaiser Wilhelm II*, Nov. 18, and will return before Christmas.

Mr. O. L. Biebing, secretary of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Chicago, Ill., passed through New York City early this month on his way to attend the convention of wholesale druggists in Jacksonville, Fla.

Mr. George Merrell, of Allen B. Wisley Co., Chicago, was a recent visitor to New York.

Mr. Thomas J. Barratt, who has been for twenty-one years chairman of A. & F. Pears, Ltd., was presented, on behalf of the shareholders of the company, with his portrait, at a complimentary dinner at the Savoy Hotel, London, on October 20. The portrait was the work of Mr. Solomon J. Solomon, R.A., and was exhibited in the Royal Academy this year. The presentation was made by Sir Thomas R. Dewar. Mr. Barratt also received a gold loving cup from the directors, presented by Mr. E. H. Byas. In returning thanks, Mr. Barratt said he had spent £3,000,000 on advertising, and the goods he sold were 40 per cent. cheaper than before he began to advertise. It was utterly wrong to say that goods were made dearer by being widely advertised.

Mr. Barratt is quoted in the *London Statist*, after mentioning that prospects are exceptionally encouraging in the United States, as saying:

"I should here remark, that, for well considered reasons, we have, for the present, had to suspend building negotiations in America, but in the meantime we have still to adopt a 'wait and see' policy—the policy of Mr. Asquith—for there has been some reduction in duties."

Mr. Barratt, who has managed "Pears Soap" for about 48 years is now 73 years of age. The soap was invented by Mr. Andrew Pears, who was a hairdresser in London about 125 years ago.

In the Magic Soap litigation in the Federal Court at Louisville, Ky., on October 18, Judge Evans ruled that the Magic Soap Co., of Louisville, had not violated an injunction granted two years ago on behalf of the Magic Kellar Soap Co., of New Orleans, to prevent the Louisville concern from using certain labels which it was claimed imitated those of the New Orleans company.

Vial & V. Rigaud, perfumers, Paris, France, have taken a lease of a new six-story building, at Barrow and Commerce streets, on the west side of Manhattan Borough, this city, for a term of ten years on a rental basis which will make the total aggregate for the ten years about \$60,000. The company is represented in this country by Dr. Frederic Sylvester Mason.

Bursting of a steam pipe in the factory of the Gerhard Mennen Chemical Co., Newark, N. J., on October 16, frightened the employees and the steam damaged a considerable quantity of powdered soap.

Mr. William Lee Bean, credit man for McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md., and with the company for twenty years, was married to Mrs. Genevieve Moore Ballinger, on October 16.

For this interesting contribution to the gayety of the humorous contingent of our readers we are indebted to Mr. W. A. Sherry, New York, who surely knows a joke or a jibe when it passes within the range of his vision:

A teacher recently asked her class the meaning of the word "odorless."

"I know," said Johnny.

"Well, what is it?"

"Odorless means without a scent."

"Now," said the teacher, "someone give me a sentence using this word."

"A person who is odorless cannot ride on the street cars," asserted Willie.

For the second year in succession, Mr. August F. Kammer, of the Carr-Lowrey Glass Co.'s New York office, won the Staten Island golf championship when he defeated Thomas D. Conroy, a clubmate, by 5 up and 4 to play in the thirty-six hole final round over the links of the Richmond County Country Club.

Mr. Herman A. Metz, who ran on the Democratic ticket for comptroller of New York City at the election this month, ran far ahead of the other nominees of his party, but was defeated in a fusion tidal wave due to the uniting of all other parties against Tammany. Mr. Metz has still more than half of his term to serve as a Representative in Congress from a Brooklyn Borough district. His political activities, however, form a mere incident of a busy business life.

Stockholders of the J. J. Krom Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., met on October 23 and appointed Mr. J. L. Snyder and Mr. J. H. Wilson as a committee to liquidate the affairs of the concern. The company had a royalty contract with Dr. J. J. Krom for the use of "Krom" as a trade mark on soaps and toilet articles, but it was canceled for non-payment of royalties. Dr. Krom had no other connection with the company.

Foreign Trade Opportunities are frequently offered through the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce, Washington, D. C., to which inquiries and correspondence should be addressed, mentioning the number of each. Following is a recent announcement:

No. 11975. Soap for wool washing and cloth scouring.—A business firm in the United Kingdom has requested an American consul to put it in touch with American manufacturers of soap for wool washing and cloth scouring. Sample of the soap desired accompanied the report and can be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Manufacturers in quoting prices on soap similar to sample should make their terms, conditions, and prices include freight to Liverpool on 25, 50 and 100 ton lots. Quotations are desired from manufacturers only, not agents.

AS SEEN IN ENGLAND.—Soap makers who may have been puzzled by a demand for small cakes of high-class soap will be interested in the following extract from a leading daily paper:—"Modern hospitality is quite shameless in fixing the hour of arrival and departure for guests, but in some country houses where this is not the case the hint is conveyed by the tiny cake of 'visitors' soap' in the bedrooms, symbolical of the brief time guests are expected to stay."—*Oil and Color Trades Journal*.

At the recent annual meeting of the Talcum Puff Co., held at the Battery Park Hotel, the following officers were elected: Dr. S. Westray Battle, president; M. V. Moore, vice-president and treasurer; L. M. Bourne, secretary, of Asheville; P. E. Page, general manager; C. S. Humphrey, assistant manager, of New York. An extra dividend of 22 per cent. in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. was declared, payable at once to stockholders of record.

The concern is a North Carolina corporation and was located for a number of years at Asheville in the manufacture of talcum powder, tooth powder, soap and other toilet articles, and the majority of stock is still owned by Asheville parties. It moved to New York a little over two years ago on account of the excellent shipping facilities afforded by the metropolis, factory headquarters being at Bush terminal building No. 5, Brooklyn.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

American-Malaya Trading Co., Newark, N. J., to import cocoa beans, vanilla beans, etc., with \$100,000 capitalization, has been incorporated by W. H. Jacobs, K. Buerck and G. C. Ralph, all of Newark, N. J.

J. B. Dewsnap & Co., Manhattan Borough, New York City, oils, soaps, etc., \$25,000 capital, has been incorporated by John W. Brainsby, John A. Eppe, and Adam A. Ewald, 111 Broadway, New York City.

Arrow Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo., to manufacture and deal in dental articles, supplies, drugs, chemicals, etc., capital \$2,000, half paid in, has been incorporated by John C. Hall, 100 shares; Stanley Stokes and J. C. Deane, 50 shares each.

Purity Preparations Co., Inc., Manhattan Borough, New York City, toilet preparations, \$10,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by Gilbert Lewin, Maw Wirth and John Albert Chrystie, of 309 West 93rd street, New York City.

F. P. Stewart Co., Findlay, Ohio, perfumes, \$30,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by H. W. Moore.

Barbers' Sterilizing Co., Manhattan Borough, New York City, to manufacture and deal in barbers' supplies, \$30,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by M. Rosenthal, C. Rosett and J. Phillipstein.

Individual Sanitary Shaving Cup Co., Manhattan Borough, New York City, to manufacture and deal in sanitary shaving cups, brushes and dispensing machines, \$50,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by B. Handt, of Brooklyn; G. J. Young and A. Guttman, of Manhattan.

Tiptop Toilet Soap Co., Phoenix, Ariz., capitalized at \$100,000, has been incorporated by F. Munson, W. S. Lawson, H. T. Bayless, S. S. Green and G. S. Rogers.

Pacific Coast Kelp Potash Co., capitalized at \$500,000, has been incorporated in the State of Washington by F. L. Wilkins, Dr. A. W. Wilson and E. Hamilton.

Puget Sound Kelp Potash Co., capitalized at \$500,000, has been incorporated in the State of Washington by O. M. Carrick, J. A. Scolard and F. L. Wilkins.

W. J. Bush & Co., importers and manufacturers of essential oils, have been reincorporated in New York State following the expiration of a Delaware charter.

W. J. Bush Citrus Products Co., Inc., of Manhattan Borough, New York City, capitalized at \$25,000, has been incorporated by C. Blair Leighton, Leo de Nave and Henry H. Bowman, of 153 West 82d street, New York.

Industrial Products Co., of New Jersey, to manufacture chemicals, germicides, etc., \$25,000 capitalization, has been incorporated by S. Duhrenheimer, of South Orange; H. K. Hunkels, of Newark, and C. E. Martin, of East Orange, N. J.

Beauty Culture Co., Inc., Manhattan Borough, New York City, cosmetics and toilet preparations, capital stock \$10,000, has been incorporated by Elizabeth Hubbard, Jean L. Graig and William Herrmann, of 1224 Union avenue, New York.

Wallace & Tiernan Co., Inc., Manhattan, to manufacture and install sanitary equipment, electrical and laboratory specialties, bottling water, pasteurizing milk, etc., capitalized at \$25,000, has been incorporated by M. A. Lynch, C. A. Simpson, J. Mancuso, New York City.

California Pure Food & Products Co., San Francisco, Cal., \$200,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by C. E. Pizley, E. E. Bellway and A. D. Fennone.

Weber-Browne Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo., to manufacture and deal in soaps and toilet articles, has been incorporated by Edward Weber, E. D. L. Browne and Clarence T. Case.

Granville Chemical Co., San Francisco, Cal., with \$150,000 capitalization, has been incorporated by A. F. Fugler, W. A. Bourne and B. G. Granville.

IN MEMORIAM FOR DEPARTED FRIENDS.

PHILIP SCHMIDT, La Crosse Soap Works, November, 1907.

WILLIAM C. ALLEN, of Stafford Allen & Sons, essential oils, London, Eng., November, 1908.

ROBERT HOVENDEN, manufacturer of toilet preparations, etc., London, Eng., November, 1908.

JOHN H. KELLER, Keller Soap Works, New Orleans, La., November, 1908.

DARWIN R. JAMES, of D. R. James & Bro., flavoring extracts, etc., New York, November, 1908.

THOMAS ALBERT LANDER, perfume manufacturer, Brooklyn, N. Y., November, 1908.

M. LEMERCIER, perfumer, November, 1908.

CARL BUEDIGEN, Buedingen Box & Label Co., Rochester, N. Y., November, 1908.

ADOLPH SPIEHLER, of A. M. Spiehler, Inc., perfumes, Rochester, N. Y., November, 1909.

MAHLON N. KLINE, of Smith, Kline & French Co., perfumery, drugs, etc., Philadelphia, Pa., November, 1909.

JAMES H. GOWANS, of the Gowans Soap Co., Buffalo, N. Y., November, 1910.

RUDOLPH WATTENSCHIEDT, of the Christopher Lipps Co., soaps, Baltimore, Md., November, 1910.

JOHN MULLER, soaps, New Orleans, La., November, 1910.

MICHAEL CUDAHY, soaps, Chicago, November, 1910.

DR. EUGEN DE HAEN, De Haen & Co., chemicals for perfumers, Seelze, near Hanover, Germany, November, 1911.

EMERY T. BOOTH, perfumer, New York, November, 1911.

JOHN RATHBONE THOMPSON, of Ladd & Coffin, perfumes, etc., New York, November, 1911.

EDWARD C. SPURGE, of the Ozone Vanillin Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y., November, 1912.

DR. LOUIS SCHAEFER, of the Schaefer Alkaloidal Works, Maywood, N. J., November, 1912.

Dr. Julius Lewkowitsch.

In the death of Dr. Julius Lewkowitsch, consulting and analytical chemist and chemical engineer, of London, Eng., who passed away September 16 at Chamonix, Switzerland, the technological branch of the oil and fat industries suffered a severe loss. He found his chief recreation in mountaineering, being attached to the Swiss Alps among which he died. He is survived by his widow, a son and a daughter.



DR. J. LEWKOWITSCH.

Dr. Lewkowitsch was born at Ostrovo, in Prussian Silesia, in 1857, and after a brilliant university career at Breslau he graduated as Doctor of Philosophy. He carried out much original investigation under Professor Victor von Richter at Breslau, and later took a position under Professor Hans Landolt in the Chemical Laboratory of the Berlin Agricultural High School. Later on he became assistant to Professor Victor von Meyer in the University of Heidelberg. During these

early years he published much original experimental work on stearo-chemistry, then a new subject.

He published more than 120 papers on oils, fats, and waxes during the last thirty years. His "Chemical Technology and Analysis of Oils, Fats, and Waxes" has passed through four editions as well as appearing in German and French. The first volume of the fifth edition was published on September 4, 1913, the remaining volumes are now in the press. He also wrote a "Laboratory Companion to Fats and Oils Industries" (English edition 1901, German edition 1902), the article "Oils and Fats" in "British Encyclopædia," and articles on various oils and fats in Thorpe's "Dictionary of Applied Chemistry." He was appointed Cantor Lecturer on "Fats and Oils, Their Uses and Application"; Examiner in "Soap Manufacture" and in "Oils and Fats" to the City and Guilds of London Institute, Conférencier of the Société Chimique de France, 1909 (Lavoisier Medal).

Mr. Ross W. Black.

The death of Mr. Ross W. Black, Pittsburgh, Pa., which occurred recently, marks the passing away of a pioneer of the barber supply and perfumery business in Pittsburgh.



MR. ROSS W. BLACK.

Mr. Black was born in that city about 50 years ago. He received a grammar school and commercial education, and then entered the employ of S. Delp, dealer in barber supplies.

After a few years he branched out for himself, and established the business that will continue to bear his name. Mr. Black took great interest in public affairs, and was an assessor for many years, and for more than five years an alderman. His final illness, spinal meningitis, lasted only a short time. He

leaves a widow, Mrs. Emma Hoffman Black, two brothers, and a sister, Miss Mary Black.

The business will be carried on by Mrs. Black, under the old name until further notice. In the early days of Mr. Black's affairs Mrs. Black was associated with the business, and has a thorough knowledge of all matters pertaining thereto.

Obituary Notes.

Herbert J. Page, formerly a director of Joseph Watson & Sons, Ltd., soap manufacturers, Leeds, Eng., died recently at the age of 66 years.

William Mandeville Edwards, for some time chairman of Christopher Thomas & Bros., Ltd., soap manufacturers, Bristol, Eng., who retired a year ago, is dead, at the age of 50 years.

F. Martin Lautz, who died recently in Seattle, Wash., was of the Buffalo family which established a great soap manufacturing plant. For years he was soap chemist in the Buffalo house and then went west to establish a business independently, in which he was not successful. His body was taken to Buffalo for burial. A widow and several children survive.

BOOK REVIEWS.

CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY AND ANALYSIS OF OILS, FATS AND WAXES, by Dr. J. Lewkowitsch, M. A., F. I. C.—In three volumes. Volume I, with illustrations and numerous tables, 8 vo., 688 pages. Published by Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London. [This book may be obtained through us at \$5.00 net.]

On another page we publish a notice of the lamentable death of the author of this work; a chemist of international renown, who will be missed in many circles.

We quote from the preface to the fifth edition:

"During the few years which have elapsed since the fourth edition of this work was published, great strides have been made in the industry of oils and fats. By laying under contribution the latest discoveries of pure science and translating them effectively into practice, a leap has been made in advance of all the limitations which, up till recently, science, and apparently even nature itself, had drawn.

"Whereas a decade or two ago chemical analysis pointed out the way to technical development, and purely scientific discoveries appeared to have comparatively little influence on the progress of our industries, the order is now reversed. In its influence on the advance of the oil and fat industries pure science has stepped ahead, and it is now the turn of analytical chemistry to follow in the wake of progress and to detect in the finished article the achievements of technical work.

"There have not, therefore, been wanting voices declaring that the analytical armory of recent years has become obsolete and that fat analysis has to begin afresh. I do not share this opinion. Just as little as the discovery of radium and the latest researches on the constitution of the chemical elements have been able to render superfluous the methods of mineral analysis, so little will the present analytical edifice of the oil and fat industries be consigned to the limbo of things that were.

"The forward strides which technical effort has made will only contribute to quicken the pace of the discoverer of new analytical methods and lead to a deepening of the foundations of the analytical process already available. Thus a timely warning has been raised against the danger which threatened fat analysis at the hands of those who, by thoughtless application of very valuable methods, unwittingly degraded fat analysis to a hollow formalism.

"In view of the state of transition through which fat analysis is passing at present, I would have preferred to allow some little time to elapse before a new edition was published, but as the last edition is completely exhausted, the appearance of the present work could not be delayed.

"In the present volume no more than an attempt could therefore be made to show where analytical processes will have to step in to assist the analyst in unraveling the mysteries which the technical chemist is now able to present to him. Some methods which are being worked out at present in my laboratory have been given in a tentative fashion only, as they are still being subjected to crucial tests.

"The amount of labor involved in the production of the present edition has been so great, that it was found impossible to publish the work as a whole, as was done before. The present volume, as in the last edition, deals with the chemistry and the analysis of oils, fats and waxes. Although every endeavor has been made to compress the subject matter and eliminate what has become

antiquated, it has been impossible to avoid a very considerable increase in the bulk of this volume.

"In order to facilitate the rapid appearance of the work no index has been added; this is replaced, to some extent, by a very comprehensive list of contents, which may suffice until the third volume supplies a full index to the whole work. The subject-matter of Volume II being already in the press, no avoidable delay will occur in the appearance of the second and third volumes."

SOLVENTS, OILS, GUMS, WAXES AND ALLIED SUBSTANCES, by Frederic S. Hyde, Ph. B. This is a book of 170 pages and index, 5½ x 8½ inches, divided into the following chapters: Various Solvents and Fluids; Terpene Bodies; Camphors, Essential Oils, Fragrant Substances, and Balsams; True Gums, Gum Resins, and Bitumens; Carbohydrates; Albumenoids and Proteids; Oils, Fats and Waxes; List of Commercial Tests on Oils and Fats; Lubricating Oils; Linseed Oil; Insoluble Soaps; Fatty Acids; Waxes; Alkaloidal Substances; Bitter Principles; Miscellaneous Substances.

With special reference to essential oils, the book is of doubtful value, as only eleven oils are referred to, and some of the statements are plainly inaccurate, as, for instance, with regard to oil of lavender. The author says:

"Oil of Lavender. From the flowers of *Lavandula vera*, grown at Mitcham, Surrey. Also an inferior grade from *lavandula spica*, grown in Europe."

For the general factory chemist the book will probably be of some value in view of the author's intention to furnish "a short reference book on commercial organic products." The author states "that only those methods and tests which seemed reliable in the hands of the writer have been selected, limiting the descriptions to the salient features in each case."

In view of the fact that the author has been engaged in industrial work, and is teaching at Columbia University, his experiments with regard to tests, etc., should be of some value. We can furnish this book at \$2 net.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA OF FORMULAS, edited by Albert A. Hopkins, query editor of the *Scientific American*, published by Munn & Co., New York—1,052 pages (15,000 formulas) and index.

This is a standard work of reference in all lines as a glance at the table of contents will show. Some of the chapter headings are as follows: Alloys and Amalgams; Beverages; Cements, Glues, Pastes and Mucilages; Household Formulas; Ice Cream, Confectionery and Chewing Gum; Lubricants; Paints, Varnishes, Bronzing, Lacquers, etc.; Photography; Soap and Candles; Toilet Preparations and Perfumes (56 pages); Writing Materials; etc., etc.

This book may be ordered through us at the list price, \$5.00.

THE VOLATILE OILS, by E. Gildemeister and Fr. Hoffmann, first volume. Second edition by E. Gildemeister. Written under the auspices of the firm of Schimmel & Co., Miltitz, near Leipzig. Authorized translation by Edward Kremers, Madison, Wis. 8 vo. XII + 677 pages. 75 figures, with 2 maps.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

Eleven years have passed since the publication of the first edition. During this period enormous progress has been made, scientifically as well as practically, in the realm of the volatile oils. Numerous investigations have increased and broadened our knowledge of the volatile oils. The composition of a considerable number of volatile oils, heretofore unknown, has been revealed. New chemical compounds, the presence of which in volatile oils had, previously, not been established, have been found therein.

The industry has not hesitated to utilize the results of these investigations. It has applied them to the methods of testing volatile oils and has improved these methods. The distillation of new volatile oil has greatly added to their number. All of these causes, as well as the circumstance that the first edition has been exhausted since several years, have induced me to begin work on a second edition.

Inasmuch as the material had grown too voluminous to be included within one volume, the book now appears in two volumes.

The first volume, now completed, contains the historical part, including the history of the several oils. This part had been written for the first edition by the late Dr. Friedrich Hoffmann. It remains almost unchanged, and has received only occasional supplements. In addition, the first volume also contains the description of the principal constituents of the volatile oils, as well as the methods of testing them.

A new chapter has been added on the "Production of flower perfumes by extraction, *enfleurage*, and maceration." During the past decade these methods have acquired considerable importance, more particularly in Southern France. The chapter devoted to the "Theoretical basis for obtaining volatile oils by steam distillation" has been omitted. Being of the greatest industrial importance, it was carefully revised and amplified by Dr. C. v. Rechenberg, and, inasmuch as other matters, not pertaining directly to volatile oils, had to be included in the treatise, it became so bulky as to necessitate a separate volume. This has already made its appearance under the title: "Theorie der Gewinnung und Trennung der ätherischen Oele durch Destillation (Grundzüge der allgemeinen Destillationslehre)."

For their coöperation in the chapter: "The principal constituents of the volatile oils," which include the principal artificial perfumes, I am indebted to Dr. O. Wiegand, Dr. A. Reclaire, Dr. H. Köhler, and Dr. W. Müller. The chapter on "The examination of volatile oils" was revised by Dr. O. Wiegand. All of these gentlemen, as well as Dr. F. Rochussen, have assisted in reading proof.

The tables contained in the first edition have been expanded and a new one has been added. Using 1, 5 g. of oil and a half normal potassium hydroxide solution, this table enables the analyst to read off directly the ester value, also the percentage of ester and alcohol, without any computation. A second copy of these tables has been added to the book in such a manner that they can be used separately in the laboratory.

In the second volume, which is to appear later, the individual volatile oils are to be dealt with.

E. GILDEMEISTER.

PREFACE TO THE AMERICAN EDITION.

In the work of Doctors Gildemeister and Hoffmann we find a happy blending of history with chemical science and technology that is quite unique in modern chemical literature. Moreover it covers a chapter of organic chemistry, of which Professor Emil Fisher of Berlin remarked that it had undergone more rapid development within the past fifteen years than any other.

The translation of such a work should indeed prove of value. To make such a translation and to take cognizance of the numerous contributions on volatile oils and related subjects that have appeared since the original German edition, has proved a severe task for one whose time was already divided between instructional duties and editorial labors. In judging the English edition, it is hoped that the limitations as to time and the difficulties encountered will be taken into consideration.

Owing to the impossibility of satisfactorily translating many of the numerous quotations in the historical introduction, chapters two and three have been condensed. Inasmuch as but very few if any readers are in a position to consult the numerous historical works quoted by Dr. Hoffmann, all bibliographic information has been placed in an appendix.

To the special part a few oils were added, and changes rendered necessary by recent investigations were made as far as time permitted.

The writer desires to acknowledge with thanks his indebtedness to Mr. Carl Fritzsche and to Dr. Hoffman for suggestions as to the scope of the translation and as to

minor details. Mr. O. Schreiner has assisted in the translation and proof-reading and Dr. C. Kleber of Garfield, N. J., has kindly read one proof. His long experience as chemical expert on the subject of volatile oils rendered his coöperation especially valuable.

EDWARD KREMERS.

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I. HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION.

The spice trade in antiquity and during the Middle Ages, General history of the volatile oils, History of the individual volatile oils, History of the methods of distillation and of distilling apparatus.

II. PRODUCTION OF FLOWER PERFUMES BY EXTRACTION, ENFLEURAGE AND MACERATION.

General, Extraction with volatile solvents, Extraction with non-volatile solvents.

III. PRINCIPAL CONSTITUENTS OF VOLATILE OILS, NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL PERFUMES.

GENERAL, HYDROCARBONS, Aliphatic hydrocarbons, Aromatic hydrocarbons, Alicyclic hydrocarbons, Sesquiterpene hydrocarbons.

ALCOHOLS, Aliphatic alcohols, Cyclicalcohols, Alicyclic alcohols, Sesquiterpene alcohols.

ALDEHYDES, Aliphatic aldehydes, Cyclic aldehydes, Alicyclic aldehydes.

KETONES, Aliphatic ketones, Aromatic ketones, Alicyclic ketones.

PHENOLS AND PHENOL ETHERS.

ACIDS.

ESTERS.

LACTONES.

OXIDES.

COMPOUNDS CONTAINING NITROGEN AND SULPHUR, General, Nitrites, Nitro compounds, Amido and amido compounds, Sulphides, Mustard oils.

IV. THE EXAMINATION OF VOLATILE OILS.

GENERAL.

DETERMINATION OF PHYSICAL PROPERTIES, Specific gravity, Optical rotation, Refraction, Congealing point, Boiling temperature and fractional distillation, Solubility.

CHEMICAL METHODS OF EXAMINATION, General Saponification, Acetylation, Formylation, Determination of aldehydes and ketones, Phenol determinations, Methyl value, Cineolassay, Hydrocyanic acid assay, Mustard oil assay, Test for chlorine, The detection of some of the common adulterants, Terpentine oil, Cedarwood, copaiba and gurjun balsam oils, Alcohol, Fatty oil, Mineral oil, petroleum, Chloroform, Additions to increase the ester content.

Table I for computing the percentage of alcohols of the formula $C_{10}H_{18}O$, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, $C_{15}H_{26}O$ and $C_{15}H_{24}O$ from the saponification values obtained after acetylation.

Table II for determining the ester value (acid value, saponification value) also the percentage of alcohol and ester directly from the number of cc. of $n/2$ potassium hydroxide when 1, 5 g. of oil are used.

This book may be obtained from us at the list price, \$5.00.

Price Lists, New Publications, Etc., Received.

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS, London.—Notes on the 1913 crops just issued show the English lavender yield has been particularly good. Peppermint has varied, but the outcome is of good quality. In camomile the growth at Long Melford has turned out very well, a nice bulk of oil having been obtained, but the indications were that on account of the probable smaller yield in other growing districts the prices would be higher.

Another publication recently issued by this firm and reviewed in our August issue is "The History of 'Allen's English'; Eighty Years of Progress." This is an eight-page handsomely printed brochure narrating the achievements of the concern and illustrating its progress, with views of the founders and their successors, as well as their factories and fields of operation, all tending to demonstrate the significance of the phrase "Allen's English." The account certainly is extremely interesting.

The October price list of Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd. (represented by Ungerer & Co., New York), also has been received. It reports lemon oil firmer, but unsettled. Genuine French lavender oil was firm and English lavender was dearer. American peppermint had advanced, but the sandalwood tendency was easier in the English market.

E. DE HAEN, CHEMISCHE FABRIK LIST, Seelze, near Hanover (Pfaltz & Bauer, 300 Pearl street, New York, American agents).—We have received a copy of the latest (October) price list and catalogue of this establishment, which manufactures a large line of chemicals for the perfumery and essential oil trade. Copies of it may be obtained from the New York representatives. This price list contains a larger number of items than any similar publication and necessarily must be complete as well as comprehensive.

C. B. WOODWORTH SONS CO., perfumers, Rochester, N. Y.—Catalogue and price list of October, 1913, of "imperishable" perfumes, triple extracts and toilet preparations, is a neat, comprehensive and complete exposition of the numerous perfume specialties manufactured by this long-established house. The prices quoted are both bulk and in small quantities. The illustrations reproduce some very attractive labels for the goods.

ARTHUR COLTON CO., Detroit, Mich.—We have received the price list and catalogue of this company, which manufactures pharmaceutical machinery and laboratory appliances. A wide variety of apparatus is included in the output of the Colton company, but its collapsible tube filling and closing machine in various forms, both power and hand, with the metal clip fastener, are especially attractive to perfumers and manufacturers of toilet preparations. Liquid fillers and other appliances are included in the scope of the Colton activities. The catalogue is a very fine example of the printing art, and should be in a handy spot in the office of every manufacturing concern in this industry.

SETHNESS Co., Chicago, Ill., send us their special Coscographic price list of September 24, 1913, giving their prices for essential oils and colors, natural and artificial extracts, lemon, orange and peppermint oils, synthetic and aromatic chemicals. The price list has an attractive cover and is well arranged.

TRADE NAMES, Supplement No. 3, published October 1, 1913, by the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association.—This supplement contains some of the trade marks registered at the United States Patent Office and others filed with the association in the preceding quarter. The title "Nordica," filed by Darius McLean, which appears in the original issue, has been withdrawn.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CONTRIBUTIONS, from the Lloyd Library, Cincinnati, Ohio.—No. 12, for October, 1913, just issued contains bibliography relating to the flora of Oceanica, embracing Botanical Section U of the Lloyd Library, of which Edith Wycoff is the librarian.

PAUL POETSCHKE, New York.—We have received a pamphlet copy of Mr. Poetschke's paper on "The Determination of Sodium Borate in Soap," originally published in the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, and which has attracted general attention. Mr. Poetschke is associated with the Lederle Laboratories, 39 West Thirty-eighth street, New York.

ARABOL MFG. CO., 100 William street, New York, sends to us an announcement showing that the condensed paste

powder which is one of its specialties, is not only ready for use within a minute but that the users pay less freight since no water is shipped which forms the bulk of many other pastes, nor can it freeze in winter.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WISCONSIN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION Thirty-third annual meeting held at Delavan Lake, June 17-20, 1913. E. B. Heimstreet, secretary, Palmyra, Wis.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION at its thirty-sixth annual meeting held in Forest Park Hotel, Forest Park, June 24-26, 1913.

A CRITICAL REVISION OF THE GENUS *EUCALYPTUS*, by J. H. Maiden, Government Botanist of New South Wales and Director of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney. Vol. II, Part 8: Part XVIII of the complete work. Published by authority of the Government of New South Wales.

CENSUS FACTS OF SOAP INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 240.)

acter of the stock used and its treatment in the kettle, but also on the efficiency of the method of recovery employed. In the reports received for 1909, in addition to the quantity of glycerin reported among the products of the industry, it was estimated that 5,622,838 pounds were recovered for which no value was reported. It was noted that the quantity of glycerin made for use in the same establishment was 5,816,279 pounds, and a production of 81,905,915 pounds is shown for which value is reported. It would appear, therefore, that the total production of glycerin in all the manufacturing establishments in 1909, including those in the chemical and other industries, was 93,345,032 pounds. This amount represents an increase of 42,374,015 pounds, or 83.1 per cent. over the amount reported in 1904; it should be stated, however, that this increase in the quantity reported is due, in part, to a more thorough canvass of the industry at the later census.

Scouring Soap Protest Sustained.

Treasury Decision No. 33,871 gives the decision of General Appraiser McClelland on the protest of W. A. Brown & Co. as follows: Soap specially prepared for use by automobile chauffeurs to remove grease from the hands was found not to be toilet soap, but dutiable as "all other soaps not specially provided for," under paragraph 69, tariff act of 1909, as claimed.

Peppermint Oil Industry in Japan.

According to a Japanese writer in *The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, August, 1913, the total annual production of peppermint oil in Japan is upwards of 200,000 lbs. There are some 2,500 producers employing 5,000 laborers; nearly 9,000 acres under cultivation, and the oil is valued at about \$500,000.

Soap and Perfumery in Hardware Stores.

According to Roy W. Johnson in *Printer's Ink* the retail hardware stores are beginning to carry soap and perfumery in their stock. This adds still another line of stores competing with the druggist for this trade.—*American Druggist*.

"Favorite Trade Journal."

Perfumer Publishing Co., New York, N. Y.:—

We take pleasure in enclosing you herewith our check for \$1 to renew our subscription. Your journal is the favorite trade journal we receive.

THE FRANK TEA & SPICE CO.

Cincinnati, O., November 3, 1913.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.

					
	45209	45210	61500	63717	65212
					
44867	65941	67503	67835	67881	67072
					
1076997	69241	69271	69238	70627	72585
					
1077590	72353	72206 1/2	72311	72378	71785
					
LOHOCLA	72509	72509	72737	72789	70413
72481	72876	72876	72828	72918	70819

NOTE TO READERS.

This department is conducted under the general supervision of a very competent patent and trade mark attorney. This report of patents, trade marks, labels and designs is compiled from the official records of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C. We include everything relating to the four co-ordinate branches of the essential oil industry, viz.: Perfumes, Soap, Flavoring Extracts and Toilet Preparations.

The trade marks shown above are described under the heading "Trade Marks Applied For," and are those for which registration has been *allowed*, but are not *issued*.

All inquiries relating to patents, trade marks, labels, copyrights, etc., should be addressed to

PATENT AND TRADE MARK DEPT.
Perfumer Pub. Co. 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

PATENTS GRANTED.

1,076,039.—COMPOUND FOR MAKING PEROXID OF HYDROGEN. Charles B. Jacobs, Port Chester, N. Y. Filed July 9, 1904. Serial No. 215,915. (Cl. 23—13.)

1. A solid anhydrous compound which when treated with water produces a non-caustic alkaline solution of peroxid of hydrogen.

2. A solid anhydrous compound which when treated with water produces a non-acid and non-caustic solution of peroxid of hydrogen.

3. As an article of manufacture a compound consisting of an anhydrous peroxid salt of the alkaline base of an acid of the peroxid class, which compound when treated with water produces a non-caustic alkaline solution of peroxid of hydrogen.

4. As an article of manufacture a compound consisting

of anhydrous metaborate of sodium peroxid, which compound when treated with water produces a non-acid and non-caustic solution of peroxid of hydrogen.

1,076,997.—METHOD OF EXTRACTING OILS AND FATS FROM OIL-SEEDS AND OTHER VEGETABLE RAW MATERIALS CONTAINING OILS AND FATS. Robert N. Riddle, Rahway, N. J. Filed Feb. 16, 1912. Serial No. 677,915. (Cl. 87—6.)

5. The method of extracting oils or fats from vegetable oil or fat containing substances which consists in subjecting said substances to a crushing and grinding action in the presence of a solvent, which action includes alternate pressure and release of pressure upon the said substances, thereafter subjecting the combined mass of the said substances and the solvent to pressure to express the solution of oil or fat therefrom, applying heat to the said solution to drive the said solvent therefrom, and thereafter introducing an inert gas into the said oil or fat to remove the last trace of solvent therefrom.

1,077,590.—SOAPSUDS AND HOT-WATER DISPENSER. Edwin M. Burroughs, Detroit, Mich. Filed Apr. 18, 1913. Serial No. 761,881. (Cl. 45—28.)

3. In a device of the character described, a cup provided with a discharge orifice below, a screen fitted within the cup above the discharge orifice to support soap and to arrest its discharge through the orifice, a removable closure cap having an upstanding annular neck to receive the end of a faucet, an annular gasket carried by the neck to receive the faucet whereby a water-tight connection between the same may be obtained, a revolving paddle housed within the cup actuated by the water and to churn the water as it passes through the cup, and a chain engaging the device adapted to be looped around the faucet to suspend it therefrom.

DESIGNS PATENTED.

44,867.—BOTTLE. Anst Alexander and Arnold M. Steinberg, Paris, Tenn. Filed Aug. 27, 1913. Serial No. 787,032. Term of patent 7 years.
The ornamental design for a bottle, as shown.

LABELS REGISTERED.

17,297.—Title: "Rogers' Witch Hazel Cream." (For Toilet Cream.)—W. G. Rogers, Madison, Ind. Filed August 29, 1913.

17,311.—Title: "Ma-le-na Shampoo Soap." (For a Shampoo-Soap.)—Chauncey F. York, Detroit, Mich. Filed October 7, 1913.

17,314.—Title: "Talcum Powder." (For Powdered Talc.)—American Talc Company, Phoenix, Ariz., and Boston, Mass. Filed October 3, 1910.

17,326.—Title: "Violet Sec Toilet Water." (For Toilet Water.)—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y. Filed September 17, 1912.

17,327.—Title: "Crème Violet Sec, a Dry Cream for the Skin." (For a Crème Violet Sec.)—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y. Filed September 17, 1912.

17,328.—Title: "Laird's G W L Blush of Youth Harmless—Natural Color for the Cheeks and Lips." (For a Coloring for the Cheeks and Lips.)—George W. Laird, Cliffside, N. J. Filed August 14, 1913.

17,336.—Title: "Florangebud." (For Toilet Soap.)—Sloat Bros. Company, Inc., Jacksonville, Fla. Filed September 17, 1913.

PRINTS REGISTERED.

3,405.—Title: "Thank Colgate & Co." (For Shaving-Powder, Shaving-Stick, and Shaving-Cream.)—Colgate & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed October 18, 1913.

TRADE MARKS REGISTERED.

93,823.—Cleaning-Soap for Kid Gloves, Plumes, Silks, Woolens, and Cotton Goods.—Wiley C. Casey, Bloomington, Ill.

Filed June 12, 1913. Serial No. 71,054. Published August 19, 1913.

93,832.—Soap.—Druggists' Co-operative Association Inc., Jersey City, N. J., and Detroit, Mich.

Filed May 26, 1913. Serial No. 70,654. Published August 19, 1913.

93,834.—Coffee, Tea, Spices, and Flavoring Extracts for Foods.—Dwight Edwards Company, Portland, Ore.

Filed February 28, 1913. Serial No. 68,774. Published August 12, 1913.

93,836.—Toilet Soap.—Empire Soap Company, New York, N. Y.

Filed May 24, 1913. Serial No. 70,614. Published August 19, 1913.

93,842.—Toilet Soap.—Robert J. Gates, New York, N. Y.

Filed June 21, 1913. Serial No. 71,239. Published August 19, 1913.

93,846.—Combination of Flavoring for Cake-Icings.—S. Gumpert & Co., New York, N. Y.

Filed January 25, 1912. Serial No. 61,014. Published December 3, 1912.

93,855.—Soap.—Hydrox Chemical Company, New York, N. Y.

Filed May 28, 1913. Serial No. 70,719. Published August 19, 1913.

93,874.—Soap.—Arthur Letts, Los Angeles, Cal.

Filed June 21, 1913. Serial No. 71,248. Published August 19, 1913.

93,885.—Certain Named Foods.—Meyer & Lange, New York, N. Y.

Filed February 10, 1913. Serial No. 68,439. Published August 12, 1913.

93,895.—Flavoring Extracts, Rice, Wheat-Flour, Vinegar, Coffee, Spices, and Mustard Dressing.—Oklahoma Supply Co., Oklahoma, Okla.

Filed October 11, 1909. Serial No. 45,244. Published July 30, 1912.

93,899.—Soap.—O-Shu-Co Soap Company, Los Angeles, Cal.

Filed June 30, 1913. Serial No. 71,449. Published August 19, 1913.

93,905.—Hair-Tonic, Shampoo-Powder, Dental Cream, Perfumes, and Food-Colors.—J. M. Pitkin & Co., Newark, N. J.

Filed January 17, 1911. Serial No. 53,930. Published August 19, 1913.

93,908.—Soap.—Regesan Ltd., London, England.

Filed July 2, 1913. Serial No. 71,488. Published August 19, 1913.

93,910.—Olive-Oil.—Antonio Rossano, New York, N. Y.

Filed April 13, 1912. Serial No. 62,874. Published August 12, 1913.

93,911.—Chocolate and Olive-Oil.—San Antonio Drug Co., San Antonio, Tex.

Filed March 8, 1913. Serial No. 68,927. Published August 12, 1913.

93,928.—Liniment, Tooth-Paste, Laxative, Pills, Salve, and Remedies for Certain Diseases.—Scotch-Tone Remedy Co., Oklahoma, Okla.

Filed November 23, 1911. Serial No. 59,873. Published August 19, 1913.

93,961.—Infants' Toilet Requisites: Toilet and Tooth Powder, Skin-Lotions, and Cold-Cream. Geo. Borgfeldt & Co., New York, N. Y.

Filed July 18, 1912. Serial No. 64,807. Published August 26, 1913.

93,964.—Toilet Powder.—E. R. Cabanski, Tacoma, Wash.

Filed Aug. 29, 1912. Serial No. 65,478. Published Aug. 26, 1913.

93,970.—Peroxid of Hydrogen.—Commercial Chemical Company, Clearing, Ill.

Filed June 14, 1913. Serial No. 71,100. Published August 26, 1913.

93,983.—Toilet Powder, Cold-Cream, and Remedy for Obesity.—Robert J. Gates, New York, N. Y.

Filed June 21, 1913. Serial No. 71,238. Published August 26, 1913.

93,996.—Cold-Cream.—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y.

Filed July 1, 1913. Serial No. 71,460. Published August 26, 1913.

94,000.—Deodorizing Cold-Cream.—J. Bailey Johnson, Edgewood, Pa.

Filed June 23, 1913. Serial No. 71,301. Published August 26, 1913.

94,002.—Dental Powder.—Bert H. Kershaw, Chicago, Ill.

Filed May 26, 1913. Serial No. 70,667. Published August 26, 1913.

94,003.—Coffee and Tea, Flavoring Extracts for Foods, Spices, and Cocoa.—Frank C. Kip, Oklahoma, Okla.

Filed January 11, 1913. Serial No. 67,846.—Published August 26, 1913.

94,006.—Flavoring Extracts for Syrups Used in Soda-Fountain Beverages.—Lainfiesta & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Filed March 12, 1913. Serial No. 68,974. Published August 26, 1913.

94,014.—Olive-Oil.—Angelo Merlino, Seattle, Wash.

Filed May 7, 1912. Serial No. 63,391. Published October 22, 1912.

94,019.—Certain Named Foods.—Muller Bros., Oakland, Cal.

Filed October 28, 1912. Serial No. 66,635. Published December 31, 1912.

94,031.—Corn-Plasters and Foot-Powders.—The Scholl Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.

Filed July 31, 1911. Serial No. 57,957. Published August 26, 1913.

94,035.—Foot-Powder.—Vouplé Company, New York, N. Y.

Filed June 9, 1913. Serial No. 70,989. Published August 26, 1913.

94,104.—Smelling-Salts, Face-Rouge, Liquid Complexion-Powder, and Complexion-Cream.—New York & Boston Drug Company, New York, N. Y.

Filed December 14, 1912. Serial No. 67,399. Published September 2, 1913.

- 94,137.—Foot-Powder.—Harry Wechsler, Brooklyn, N. Y. Filed June 13, 1913. Serial No. 71,095. Published September 2, 1913.
- 94,138.—Tooth-Powder.—F. M. Wells, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Filed April 9, 1912. Serial No. 62,795. Published August 20, 1912.
- 94,141.—Soap Powders.—Millard F. Windsor, Buffalo, N. Y. Filed July 11, 1911. Serial No. 57,577. Published September 24, 1912.
- 94,146.—Olive-Oil.—Francesco Albano, New York, N. Y. Filed March 13, 1913. Serial No. 68,984.—Published September 2, 1913.
- 94,147.—Olive-Oil.—Francesco Albano, New York, N. Y. Filed March 13, 1913. Serial No. 68,985. Published September 2, 1913.
- 94,174.—Certain Named Foods.—The R. T. French Company, Rochester, N. Y. Filed June 24, 1910. Serial No. 50,562. Published September 2, 1913.
- 94,175.—Olive-Oil.—C. Giacona & Co., New Orleans, La. Filed July 10, 1912. Serial No. 64,712. Published September 9, 1913.
- 94,191.—Toilet Waters and Perfumes.—Melba Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill. Filed June 26, 1913. Serial No. 71,382. Published September 9, 1913.
- 94,192.—Toilet Waters and Perfumes.—Melba Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill. Filed June 26, 1913. Serial No. 71,383. Published September 9, 1913.
- 94,193.—Toilet Waters and Perfumes.—Melba Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill. Filed June 26, 1913. Serial No. 71,384. Published September 9, 1913.
- 94,217.—Gelatin, Ice-Cream Powder, Cocoa Powder, and Flavoring Extracts for Foods.—Charles J. Stevenot, New York, N. Y. Filed May 24, 1913. Serial No. 70,635. Published September 9, 1913.
- 94,219.—Depilatories.—Stone, Timlow & Company, Incorporated, Boston, Mass. Filed June 17, 1913. Serial No. 71,154. Published September 9, 1913.
- 94,232.—Hair-Removers and Depilatory Preparations.—Whizz Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed July 7, 1913. Serial No. 71,591. Published September 9, 1913.

TRADE MARKS APPLIED FOR.

- 45,209.—Pond's Extract Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed Oct. 9, 1909. Published Nov. 11, 1913. Claims use since July, 1907.)—Cold Cream.
- 45,210.—Pond's Extract Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed Oct. 9, 1909. Published Nov. 11, 1913. Claims use since July, 1907.)—Face Cream.
- 61,500.—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y. (Filed Feb. 15, 1912. Published Oct. 21, 1913. Claims use since January, 1895. The name of the applicant being a facsimile of the handwriting of Richard A. Hudnut.)—Toilet Water, Perfume, Bay Rum, Tooth Powder, Cold Cream, Liquid and Semiliquid Toilet Preparations to be Externally Applied for Improving the Skin.
- 63,717.—ReNu Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. (Filed May 22, 1912. Published Nov. 4, 1913. Claims use since Dec. 16, 1911.)—A Cleansing Powder Designed to be Dissolved in Water and Used as a Wash for False Hair.
- 65,212.—The Marinello Co., Chicago, Ill. (Filed Aug. 12, 1912. Published Oct. 28, 1913. Claims use since 1901.)—Hair Tonic for Dry Scalp; Gray Hair Tonic, Astringent Hair Tonic for Oily Scalps and Dandruff, Hair Follicle Lotion, Scalp Pomade, Acne Cream, Whitening Cream, Massage Cream, Lettuce Brand Cream, Menthine Liquid, Geranium Jelly, Rose Geranium Cosmetic, Antiseptic and Bleaching Lotion, Tar Tonic for Obstinate Cases of Falling Hair, etc.
- 65,941.—Isidor Shapiro, New York, N. Y. (Filed Sept. 23, 1912. Published Nov. 11, 1913. Claims use since Sept. 1, 1912.)—Complexion Cream, Complexion Powder, Tooth Wash, Hair Tonic, etc.
- 67,072.—The Preservaline Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. (Filed Nov. 23, 1912. Published Nov. 11, 1913. Claims use since October, 1910.)—Food Colors, etc.
- 67,503.—Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich. (Filed Dec. 19, 1912. Published Oct. 28, 1913. Claims use since Dec. 26, 1911.)—Flavoring Material for Foods.
- 67,835.—Aspegren & Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed Jan. 11, 1913. Published Oct. 28, 1913. Claims use since Oct. 11, 1911.)—Cotton Seed Oil.
- 67,881.—Harvey W. Lamb, Kansas City, Mo. (Filed Jan. 13, 1913. Published Oct. 21, 1913. Claims use since Dec. 15, 1912.)—A Powder for Cleaning Painted or Varnished Surfaces, Marble, Glass, etc.
- 69,238.—Ramsdell Drug Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed Mar. 21, 1913. Published Nov. 11, 1913. Claims use since 1893.)—Toilet Cologne.
- 69,241.—Ramsdell Drug Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed Mar. 21, 1913. Published Nov. 11, 1913. Claims use since March, 1909. No claim being made to the exclusive use of the word "Cream.")—Cold Cream.
- 69,271.—George C. Wilson, Tyrone, Pa. (Filed Mar. 22, 1913. Published Nov. 4, 1913. Claims use since Sept. 8, 1896.)—Cold Cream, Perfumes and Face Powder.
- 70,413.—Warner Jenkinson Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo. (Filed May 13, 1913. Published Oct. 28, 1913. Claims use since Jan. 1, 1900.)—Ginger-Ale Extract, Flavoring Extracts of Blackberry, Cherry, Lemon, Grape, Orange, Peach, Pineapple, Raspberry, Strawberry, Almond, Anise, Apple, Ambrosia, Apricot, Banana, Cinnamon, Cayenne, Celery, Chocolate, Cloves, Coffee, Crab-Apple, Honey, Lime, Maple, Mead, Nutmeg, Orris, Pear, Peppermint, Pistachio, Quince, Rose, Sarsaparilla, Sassafras, Wintergreen, and Vanilla, etc.
- 70,627.—The National Druggists Mfg. Co., Oak Harbor, Ohio. (Filed May 24, 1913. Published Nov. 11, 1913. Claims use since June 18, 1912.)—Toilet Cream, Dental Cream, Foot Powder, etc.
- 70,819.—F. R. Bennett, Newark Valley, N. Y. (Filed June 2, 1913. Published Oct. 28, 1913. Claims use since Feb. 1, 1912.)—Flavoring Extracts for Foods.
- 71,512.—Gervase Graham, Chicago, Ill. (Filed July 3, 1913. Published Nov. 11, 1913. Claims use since December, 1887. Consisting of a facsimile signature of the applicant and the portrait of Gervase Graham.)—A Skin-Tonic, a Complexion-Cream, a Face-Bleach, a Skin-Lotion, a Face-Powder, a Hair-Tonic, a Liquid Face-Powder, a Hair-Dye, a Massage-Cream, a Tooth-Paste, a Hair-Colorative, an Antiseptic Tonic or Wash for Inflamed or Sore Eyes, Preparations for Removing from the Face Discolorations—Such as Sunburn, Freckles, and a Muddy or Sallow Color—and for the Treatment of Dandruff and Oily Skin, and a Lotion for the Hands.
- 71,518.—Antonio Magliaro, Atlantic City, N. J. (Filed July 3, 1913. Published Oct. 28, 1913. Claims use since Oct. 15, 1912.)—Hair Restorer.
- 71,600.—The Anglo-American Pharm. Co., Ltd., New York, N. Y. (Filed July 9, 1913. Published Oct. 28, 1913. Claims use since about the year 1906. No claim being made to the word "Sal.")—An Antiseptic Powder.
- 71,785.—D. & L. Slade Co., Boston, Mass. (Filed July 16, 1913. Published Nov. 4, 1913. Claims use since 1847. Under ten-year proviso.)—Flavoring Extracts for Foods, etc.
- 72,025.—Simon Brentano, New York, N. Y. (Filed July 29, 1913. Published Oct. 28, 1913. Claims use since June 26, 1913.)—A Bath Powder.
- 72,206½.—Frederick W. Gent, Providence, R. I. (Filed Aug. 7, 1913. Published Nov. 4, 1913. Claims use since July 10, 1913.)—Hair Restorer.
- 72,311.—E. Wertheimer & Cie, Paris, France. (Filed Aug. 12, 1913. Published Nov. 11, 1913. Claims use since August, 1912. In the trademark upon a golden background the words "Ashes of Roses" and a vase appear in white, said vase holding a red rose with green leaves. No claim is made to the exclusive right to the use of the words "Copyrighted Bourjois, Paris, France.")—Perfumes, Face Paints, and Rouges.
- 72,353.—A. Et M. Landon, Paris, France. (Filed Aug. 15, 1913. Published Oct. 21, 1913. Claims use since the year 1862. Under ten year proviso.)—Toilet Water.

72,378.—Jefferson Distilling and Denaturing Co., New Orleans, La. (Filed Aug. 16, 1913. Published Oct. 28, 1913. Claims use since June 1, 1913.)—Denatured Alcohol.

72,481.—David Berg Distilling Co., Philadelphia, Pa. (Filed Aug. 22, 1913. Published Oct. 21, 1913. Claims use since June 11, 1913. The trademark consists of the word "Lohocia.")—Denatured Alcohol.

72,509.—Moses B. Blum, Baltimore, Md. (Filed Aug. 25, 1913. Published Nov. 4, 1913. Claims use since Aug. 7, 1913. Consisting of a facsimile of the signature of the applicant and a portrait of himself.)—Massage Cream.

72,585.—Emmett Powers, Denver, Colo. (Filed Aug. 29, 1913. Published Nov. 4, 1913. Claims use since Aug. 4, 1913.)—Face Powder.

72,737.—George C. Wilson, Tyrone, Pa. (Filed Sept. 8, 1913. Published Oct. 21, 1913. Claims use since about April 1, 1913.)—Perfumery.

72,789.—Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. (Filed Sept. 11, 1913. Published Oct. 28, 1913. Claims use since July 23, 1913. The signature shown being a facsimile of that of E. W. Grove, its president.)—An Antiseptic Cream for Toilet Purposes and as an Analgesic.

72,828.—E. Wertheimer & Cie, Paris, France. (Filed Sept. 12, 1913. Published Oct. 21, 1913. Claims use since May 22, 1913.)—All kinds of Perfumes, Face Paints and Rouges.

72,829.—E. Wertheimer & Cie, Paris, France. (Filed Sept. 12, 1913. Published Nov. 11, 1913. Claims use since May, 1913. The trademark shown upon a golden seal with a border consisting of two annular rings of different shades of violet, a black and golden vase containing the representation of violets and leaves in natural colors and the words "Ashes of Violet" printed in black with violet shading.)—All Kinds of Perfumes, Face Paints, and Rouges.

72,876.—Davis & Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed Sept. 16, 1913. Published Nov. 11, 1913. Claims use since July 1, 1913.)—Bathing Soda.

72,918.—Hynson, Westcott & Co., Baltimore, Md. (Filed Sept. 17, 1913. Published Nov. 4, 1913. Claims use since Aug. 5, 1913.)—Skin Cream.

OIL HARDENING.

(Continued from page 223.)

A somewhat elaborate gas measuring system has been proposed by de Kadt (British Patent No. 5773 of March 7, 1912). The amount of gas absorbed by a liquid or other material in a closed vessel, for example, in the combination of hydrogen with fats or oils in the presence of a catalyst, is determined by means of a gas meter or other measuring instrument arranged on the pipe supplying the gas and adapted to cut off the supply when a certain amount of gas has been supplied or combined. When apparatus is used in which the gas is introduced through a fine spray nozzle at the bottom of the liquid, and unabsorbed gas from the top of the vessel is withdrawn and again introduced into the liquid, two meters are fitted upon the inlet and outlet pipes respectively so as to act differentially upon an indicator needle which thus records the difference between the volume of gas supplied and the volume unabsorbed. The needle may control an electric contact by which the gas supply is shut off and the circulating pump stopped as soon as the requisite amount of gas has been absorbed.

Swedish Patent No. 992 of May 27, 1911 (Techno Chemical Laboratories, Ltd.), on the hydrogenation of organic substances involving a process which essentially consists in mixing catalyst with the substance to be treated and in subjecting the mixture in an atomized or finely divided condition to the action of hydrogen leads the editor of *Chemiker Zeitung* (Chem. Zeit. Rep. 1913, 320) to make the comment that it is somewhat questionable, according to other investigations which have been made

in this direction, whether this process is practical for the manufacture of edible fats and the like.

In hydrogenating oils containing the hydroxyl group, at high temperatures, this group is destroyed and Markel and Crossfield (British Patent No. 13,519, June 6, 1911) propose the preparation of saturated hydroxy-fatty acids and their glycerides by treating unsaturated hydroxy-fatty acids and their glycerides with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst other than palladium and palladium hydroxide, at as low a temperature as possible, preferably just above the melting point of the final product, in order to avoid splitting off of the hydroxyl group or to control such splitting to any desired extent. Suitable catalysts recommended are iron, nickel, cobalt, copper, etc., also oxides, hydroxides and salts, which may be deposited upon suitable supports, preferably finely divided. As raw materials the mixture of unsaturated acids obtained by treatment of oleic acid with sulphuric acid, the oxidation products of linseed, cottonseed, and rape oils, also castor, grape seed and whale oils may be used.

QUEEN OF THE NIGHT.

(Continued from page 222.)

treffe which gives a very delicate shade. But one must be careful not to employ this in too great amount as it would spoil the blend. Especially adapted for this class of perfumes is an infusion of Saint-Jean immortelle (everlasting flower), which is too little employed in perfumery because it is apt to be used in too large an amount and thus spoil the mixture. This infusion Saint-Jean gives to the perfumery a wonderful tone which recalls that of very old perfume such as has been kept in a container for many years. Under these conditions it takes on a peculiar and often an extremely fine fragrance, similarly as does good Rhine wine when long kept. The peculiarly fine and indescribable odor of the perfume itself remains, but over and above this there is an especially agreeable something remarkable in the odor that is quite unique and makes the perfume specially treasured. It has been lately noticed that additions of this infusion of immortelle even to recently prepared perfumes have given this odor which was heretofore only noticed in the long stored material, and it does this without any risk of developing unpleasant additional odors on keeping. In these fancy perfumes we can also employ fine citral in small amount as also vetiver oil and oil of sandalwood in combination with traces of vanillin, and in certain cases genuine oil of rose would produce exquisite blends. To complete the composition at times genuine musk and the finest Siam benzoin are employed as well as artificial violet which can be had in a very desirable quality and at a rather low price.

Owing to the manifold floral forms one can predict for these various fancy odors that they will most surely attain the favor of the cultured.

Sulphuric Acid as Olive Oil Denaturant.

The Collector of Customs at New York has been advised, as the result of a communication from the Swan, Finch & Co., that in certain circumstances the denaturing of olive oil with sulphuric acid will be permitted. The question was submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture, who reported that there was no objection to the use of sulphuric acid in denaturing olive oil if the acid used was in quantity of one part by volume of 66 degs. acid to 99 parts of oil, care being taken in mixing and the denaturing product be allowed to stand for twenty-four hours.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE AND MARKET REPORT

ENGLAND.

LEMON OIL.—There is a quietness about the lemon oil market which the dealers on "bear" tactics interpret as indicating that the upward movement which was being operated by several large holders is failing. Exporters are willing to take about 12s. 6d. for prompt shipment and about 11s. 3d. for new crop oil.

OTTO OF ROSE.—In one of the London papers recently the statement, originating from the manager of a large manufacturing perfumery establishment, is made that the Balkan war has raised the price of otto of rose. This is contradicted and it is asserted the price of otto of rose this year, as was the case last year, depends entirely on the size of the crop and the operations of speculators. The crop did not suffer at all, as during the war the women were well able to look after the rose bushes.

BUSINESS.—A. & F. Pears, Ltd., besides paying for the past half-year twelve per cent. on their ordinary shares, and six per cent. on the preference shares, have added £849 to depreciation and leasehold redemption fund, carried £10,000 to reserve account, and £36,608 forward.

Lever Bros. (India), Ltd., has been registered as a private company with a capital of £200,000, in \$10 shares, to acquire and carry on the business of soap manufacturers in India and other parts of the world, by Lever Bros., Ltd., of Port Sunlight, England.

R. C. Treatt & Co., Ltd., has been registered as a private company with a capital of £40,000, in £1 shares (10,000 six per cent. cumulative participating preference), to acquire and carry on the business at Dunster House, Mincing Lane, E. C., of manufacturers of and dealers in perfumes and toilet requisites.

Mary Scott Rowland, Ltd., has been registered as a private company with a capital of £6,000, in £1 shares. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturers of and dealers in toilet preparations now carried on at 7, Conduit Street, W. First directors: Mary Scott Rowland and John Edward Rowland.

Toilet Requisites Co., Ltd., has been registered with a capital of £1,000, to acquire the business of Howie & Co., manufacturers and dealers in toilet requisites and fittings, soaps, ointments, perfumes and powders, etc. A. E. Howie, 66 The Ridgeway, Golders Green, N. W., is managing director.

FRANCE.

PERSONAL.—The marriage has been announced of Mr. Robert Gattefosse and Miss Marguerite Gauthron, of Lyons, France, which was celebrated in the Church of Notre-Dame-Du-Bon-Secours, September 27. Mr. Gattefosse is a member of the firm of Gattefosse & Fils, Lyons, France, manufacturers of synthetic perfumery materials, etc., and is the editor of *La Parfumerie Moderne*, which is published by Gattefosse & Fils, Lyons, France.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harmel, of Grasse, on October 1. *La belle petite fillette* has been named Marie Rose. Mr. Harmel is a member of the firm Tombarel Frères.

ITALY.

SICILY LEMON CROP.—Consul Hernando de Soto, Palermo, Italy, says: The persistent drought and in particular a succession of hot African winds during September are reported to have partially damaged the regular lemon crop, which is picked from October, 1913, to April, 1914. While the fruit does not seem to have been affected in quantity, which, in July was predicted abundant, the lemons have decidedly suffered in quality in many districts, the unseasonable weather having checked the fruit in its development. Early and abundant rains may, however, still remedy to some extent the harm done.

PERFUMERY.—According to a recent Consular report, the imports of perfume materials into Italy have steadily in-

creased during the last few years. Alcoholic perfumes have increased by about 50 per cent. in three years, and now alcoholic perfumes have nearly doubled in the same time. France provides more than 50 per cent. of the total perfumery imported, whilst Germany provides most of the perfumed soaps, Great Britain occupying second place.

OLIVE OIL.—Acting Consular Schuck, at the port of Bari, tells of a severe decrease in 1912 of shipments of olive oil. He quotes the following table showing the result of the Italian olive oil production for 1912, compared with 1911:

Districts.	Oil.	
	1911. Tons.	1912. Tons.
North Italy (Liguria, Lombardy, and Veneto)	12,810	6,336
Central Italy (Tuscany, Emilia, Marche, Umbria, Latium, and Abruzzi)	35,868	28,116
South Italy (Apulia, Calabria, Basilicata, and Campania)	128,185	51,282
Sicily and Sardinia	62,944	9,108
Total	239,807	94,842

It appears from the figures supplied that the 1912 olive crop was very short in most parts of Italy. It was particularly poor in the South, where fully three-fourths of the Italian olives are grown. The consequences were high prices for oil, which greatly curtailed consumption in this commodity. The United States continues to be one of the largest consumers of Apulian olive oil. Direct shipments from the Bari consular district amounted to 75,960 gallons, valued at \$91,152, but probably at least ten times as much was sent via Lucca, under the brand of Lucca oil.

The coming olive crop is promising well in Apulia, but naturally the yield is far from being assured yet, and everything will depend upon weather conditions during the next few months. The trees have benefited by abundant rain in winter and spring, but now a hot and dry summer is wanted to prevent the spreading of the worm and the development of cryptogamic diseases.

ALMONDS.—The 1912 almond crop was one of the largest ever gathered in Apulia. It yielded little less than 25,000 tons of shelled almonds, this being about double the quantity of a full crop in Sicily. Exports to the United States amounted to \$208,086 in 1912 against \$137,355 in 1911.

SPAIN.

OIL OF THYME.—Consular Agent B. F. Yost, of Almeria, reports that a developing industry in that district is the extraction of essence of thyme, \$17,823 of which was shipped to the United States alone during the second quarter of 1913. Most of this essential oil is manufactured at Granada, capital of Granada Province. Only one firm at Almeria is exporting the essence.

OLIVES.—Consul General Morgan, at Barcelona, writes that the exports of olive oil in 1912 were valued at \$11,005,081, an increase of \$4,103,282. He says: In harmony with the other crops, the olive production of 1912 showed an important decrease from 1911, and was the smallest for several years past. The production of olive oil also suffered a large decrease, although the industry was not seriously affected, owing to the abundant production in 1911.

Advance figures of the Agronomical Engineers show the total olive crop of 1912 to be 1,277,321,871 pounds, and the production of olive oil is given as 226,541,609 pounds.

Owing to the abundance of the 1911 crop of olives, and the consignment increase in the production of olive oil the exports of the latter in 1912 were far in excess of previous years, amounting to 135,606,548 pounds, valued at \$11,095,081, as against 84,355,333 pounds, valued at \$6,901,800 in 1911. The United States bought 2,315,841 pounds, valued at \$189,478.

PRICES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

(It should be borne in mind by purchasers that the market quotations in this journal are quantity prices.
For small orders the prices will be slightly higher.)

Almond, Bitter.....per lb.	\$3.50	Lemon	3.60	BEANS.	
" F. F. P. A.....	4.50	Lemongrass	1.40	Tonka Beans, Angostura....	2.50
" Artificial .....	.55	Limes, expressed	4.25	" " Para	
" Sweet True .....	.65	" distilled .....	.85	Vanilla Beans, Mexican.....	4.50-5.00
" Peach-Kernel	25-30	Linaloe	3.30	" " Cut..	3.25-3.50
Amber, Crude .....	.15	Mace, distilled .....	.75	" " Bourbon	3.50-4.25
" Rectified .....	.30	Mustard Seed, gen.....	8.50	" " Tahita	2.40
Anise	1.70	" artificial	1.50		
" Lead free	1.90	Mirbane, rect.....	.12	SUNDRIES.	
Bay, Porto Rico.....	2.90	Neroli, petale	30.00-40.00	Ambergris, black	(oz.) 15.00-20.00
Bay	2.75	" artificial	12.00-17.00	" gray	25.00-27.50
Bergamot, 35%-36%	6.50	Nutmeg .....	.80	Civet, horns	2.00-2.30
Birch (Sweet)	1.75	Opoponax	7.00	Chalk, precipitated.....	.04½-.06
Bois de Rose, Femelle.....	4.50	Orange, bitter	3.50	Cologne Spirit	(gal.) 2.65-3.10
Cade .....	.20	" sweet	3.50	Cumarin	3.25
Cajeput .....	.60	Origanum	40-60	Heliotropine	1.60
Camphor .....	.14	Orris Root, concrete... (oz.)	3.50-5.00	Menthol	4.00
Caraway Seed	1.20	" absolute... (oz.)	28.50-32.00	Musk, Cab., pods..... (oz.)	10.00
Cardamom	28.00	Patchouly	3.50-4.00	" " grain	15.00
Carvol	2.00	Pennyroyal	1.10	" Tonquin, pods... " grains..	13.75-15.00
Cassia, 75-80%, Technical..	.90	Peppermint	3.75-4.10	" Artificial, per lb.....	1.50-3.00
" Lead free	1.00	Petit Grain, South American	3.75	Orris Root, Florentine, whole	.14
" Redistilled	1.40	" French	8.00	Orris Root, powdered and	
Cedar, Leaf .....	.50	Pimento	1.75	granulated .....	.18
" Wood .....	.16	Rose	(oz.) 12.00-16.00	Talc, Italian	(ton) 32.00-35.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon.....	6.50-14.00	Rosemary, French .....	.80	" French	25.00-30.00
Citronella, Ceylon .....	.48	" Spanish .....	.50	" Domestic	15.00-25.00
Citronella, Java	1.20	Rue	3.00	Terpineol .....	.30-.35
Cloves	1.10	Safrol .....	.40	Thymol	1.80
Copaiba	1.05	Sandalwood, East India	5.25-5.50	Vanillin	(oz.) .33-.36
Coriander	6.00-9.00	" West India	1.60		
Croton	1.10	Sassafras, artificial.....	.30	SOAP MATERIALS.	
Cubebs	3.10	" natural .....	.65	Cocoonut oil, Cochin, 13½@13¾c;	
Erigeron	2.00	Savin	1.60	Ceylon, 10½@10¾c.	
Eucalyptus, Australian, 70%.	.50	Spearmint	4.25	Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, 45@	
Fennel, Sweet	1.50-1.60	Spruce .....	.50	45½c. gal.; refined, 7@8c. lb.	
" Bitter .....	.75	Tansy	4.50	Grease, brown, 4¼@5¼c.; yellow,	
Geranium, African	7.50	Thyme, red	1.10	5¼@6¼c.; white, 6¼@7¼c.	
" Bourbon	7.00	" white	1.30	Olive oil, denatured, 83@85c.	
" Turkish	3.25	Vetivert, Bourbon	10.00	" " foots, prime, 7½@8c.	
Ginger	6.50	" Indian	30.00-40.00	Palm oil, Lagos, 7¾c.; red, prime,	
Gingergrass	1.75-2.00	Wintergreen, artificial	30-32	6¾@7c.	
Hemlock .....	.55	" genuine	4.25-4.50	Peanut, 6½@7½c.	
Juniper Berries, twice rect..	1.00	Wormwood	4.75	Rosin, water white, \$7.25@7.50.	
Kananga, Java	3.75	Ylang-Ylang	30.00-40.00	Soya Bean oil, 6¼c.	
Lavender, English	12.00			Tallow, city, 6¾c. (hhd.).	
" Cultivated	6.00			Chemicals, borax, 3¼@4¼c.; caustic	
" Fleurs	3.25-3.75			soda, 60 p. c., \$1.60.	
" U. S. P.	3.00				
" (Spike)	1.10-1.25				

DOMESTIC MARKET.

There have been practically no changes in prices due to tariff, largely because of considerable stocks on hand, which must be worked off gradually; and it is probable that there will be some decline in oils that have been at a fairly high-price level. This will, of course, go far toward offsetting the duty.

With regard to Messina oils a substantial decline in the new crop oil is looked for, and this has caused the shading of spot prices. The same situation exists with regard to oil of orange.

BEANS.

A slight decline in Bourbon vanilla beans has caused almost a total cessation in buying; and a further slight

decline need surprise no one. The international situation is dominated by very strong French interests, who seem very sure of themselves, and after the unexpected heavy arrivals from the Islands, there may be a rise to previous price levels.

The Mexican situation is largely a gamble, pending, for the most part, upon the outcome of the political tangle.

Frankincense.

According to the *Chamber of Commerce Journal*, this aromatic gum resin is the product of *Boswellia serrata*, a tree growing in British Somaliland and the Hadramut of Arabia. The product from Somaliland is considered the finest, as the Arabian gum is inferior in color. Frankincense is a constituent of the incense used for religious purposes, and is also a powerful disinfectant. The exports from Aden for 1911-12 were 28,880 cwt., valued at £34,522.

CENSUS FACTS ON THE SOAP INDUSTRY

Final statistics of the manufacture of soap in the United States for 1909 are given in detail in a bulletin soon to be issued by Director Harris of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. It was prepared under the direction of W. M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufactures.

More than 18,000 persons were engaged in the soap industry in 1909, practically 13,000 of this number being wage earners. Proprietors and firm members were comparatively few. The 420 establishments in the industry together reported products to the value of \$111,357,777, and expenses amounting to \$98,226,337. The figures for 1909 show the following increases over those for 1904: In persons engaged in the industry, 26.8 per cent; in wage earners, 17.7 per cent.; in value of products, 63.1 per cent., and in expenses, 58.1 per cent. There was a decrease of 17.5 per cent. in the number of proprietors and firm members and of 3.7 per cent. in the number of establishments.

Although the number of establishments decreased between 1859 and 1909, the combined industry has shown a constant and decided increase in importance from census to census. It should be noted, however, that this development was due largely to the growing importance of the soap-making branch of the industry. The manufacture of candles as a distinct industry or in connection with soap making is becoming less important, since large quantities are now made by establishments engaged primarily in refining petroleum.

The soap industry is fairly well distributed throughout the United States, establishments being reported from 35 states and from the District of Columbia. Notwithstanding the number of states reporting the manufacture of soap, the industry is largely centralized, the 4 leading states in 1909, New York, Illinois, Ohio and New Jersey, together reporting 65.6 per cent. of the total number of wage earners, 67 per cent. of the value of products, and 66.8 per cent. of the value added by manufacture.

New York is the most important state in the industry, ranking first at the census of 1909 in number of establishments, average number of wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture. In 1909 this state reported soap products to the value of \$23,582,977, or 21.2 per cent. of the total for the United States. Between 1904 and 1909 the value of products in New York increased 76 per cent., and the number of wage earners 23.9 per cent.

Although Illinois fell from first rank in value of products in 1904 to second place in 1909, it nevertheless reported a gain of 42.6 per cent. in that item for the five-year period. A slightly larger gain (44.8 per cent.) was reported for Ohio, which held third rank at both censuses. The largest relative increase in value of products reported by any state for the period 1904-1909 was 240.3 per cent. by New Jersey.

The average number of persons engaged in the soap industry during 1909 was 18,393, of whom 12,999, or 70.7 per cent., were wage earners. More than one-third, 36.2 per cent., of the wage earners employed in the industry in 1909 were in establishments where the prevailing number of hours of labor was 60 per week; 45 per cent. were

employed in establishments where the prevailing hours were 54 but less than 60 per week; and 18.6 per cent. were employed in establishments where the prevailing hours were less than 54 per week.

FORM OF OWNERSHIP.

In 1909, of the total number of establishments reported for the industry, 47.9 per cent. were under corporate ownership, as compared with 41.7 per cent. in 1904.

While corporations thus controlled less than one-half of the total number of establishments, the value of the products of these establishments represented 84.4 per cent. of the total value of products for the industry in 1909 and 71.3 per cent. in 1904. In 1909, of the total number of wage earners reported for the soap industry, 81.6 per cent. were employed in establishments under corporate ownership, 12.2 per cent. in those under firm ownership, and 6.2 per cent. in those owned by individuals.

There was considerable variation in the relative importance of the establishments operated by individuals, by firms, and by corporations, respectively, in the different states. Thus in New York, the principal soap-producing state, corporations controlled 46.3 per cent. of the total number of establishments, gave employment to 75.4 per cent. of the wage earners, and reported 79.3 per cent. of the total value of products. In Pennsylvania, on the other hand, corporations operated 16.9 per cent. of the establishments, employed 15.1 per cent. of the wage earners, and contributed only 8.6 per cent. of the total value of products.

In 1909, 5.2 per cent. of the establishments manufactured products valued at \$1,000,000 or over, as against 3 per cent. in 1904. While such establishments represented a comparatively small proportion of the total number at both censuses, they reported 69.1 per cent. of the total value of products in 1909 and 55.9 per cent. in 1904.

The average value of products per establishment increased from \$156,593 in 1904 to \$265,138 in 1909, and the average value added by manufacture from \$56,535 to \$93,282. The average number of wage earners per establishment increased from 25.3 in 1904 to 30.9 in 1909.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS.

The total of products for the industry in 1909 was \$111,357,777, which includes products other than soap to the value of \$15,417,890. These products consisted principally of food preparations, patent medicines and compounds, chemicals, coffee, and spices, and grease and tallow.

During the five-year period 1904-1909 the total quantity of hard soaps, including that produced by establishments in the soap industry and as subsidiary products by establishments in other industries, increased 27.4 per cent., and in value 54.8 per cent. The quantity of soft soap increased 36.8 per cent., and the value 66.8 per cent.

In the manufacture of soap considerable quantities of glycerin are liberated of which the manufacturers appear to have imperfect record. The quantity recovered is subject to great variation, dependent not only on the char-

(Continued on page 233.)

